

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## LORD HALDANE URGES PEACE IN IRISH SITUATION

Three Cabinet Ministers in Speeches Endeavor to Pour Oil on Troubled Waters Caused by the Premier's Declarations

## OFFERS ARE HELD OUT

Sir Edward Carson Continues Campaign, Announcing Province Had Nothing to Look to but Own Hand and Unionists

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Speaking yesterday at Sheffield in his tour of British cities, Sir Edward Carson said that the prime minister had declared war on Ulster and that the province had nothing to look to but its own right hand and the promise of support so generously extended to it by Mr. Bonar Law in the name of the English Unionists.

On the other hand three cabinet ministers endeavored to pour oil on the troubled waters. Postmaster-General Herbert Samuel declared at Redcar that Mr. Asquith's Leeds speech had been mistaken and that he was still in hopes of settlement by consent. Attorney-General Sir John Simon insisted at a meeting at Hull that it was not fair to say that Mr. Asquith had withdrawn the offer he made at Ladybank. On the contrary, his Leeds speech had been intended to reiterate it.

Finally Lord Haldane at Birmingham exerted all his powers of persuasion to calm the rising bitterness of political controversy. Speaking with the measured impressiveness for which he is so well known, he declared that not only was he a strong believer in the Irish policy of government because he believed it the only way in which the question could be solved democratically, but he was also on terms of the greatest affection with the prime minister and believed that if Mr. Asquith could not settle the question no living man could.

Austin Chamberlain, he declared, had spoken, he thought, of the prime minister's Leeds speech with baste and bitterness which he would regret on consideration, for Mr. Chamberlain was a business man and must recognize that the matter must be settled from a business point of view.

Mr. Bonar Law, too, he thought, had been hurried into taking an exaggerated view of the prime minister's Leeds utterance, and he appealed from Bonar Law of Dublin to Bonar Law of Newcastle to make an effort to join the government in arriving at a peaceful solution.

The government, he continued, was prepared to give the north of Ireland any additional guarantees of protection they might deem necessary; all they contended for was the principle of the bill and the principle of the bill they were ready to discuss.

What he deprecated was this bandying of arguments from town to town and from platform to platform with the result that political passions were rising steadily to a white heat.

He wished, he said finally, most emphatically to declare that solution of the Irish difficulty by force would be a most unhappy solution and that settlement by consent was a settlement they all desired.

## BALTIMORE PEOPLE INTERESTED HERE

Baltimore interests are looking into the possibilities of development at South Boston. Joseph L. Wickes, a consulting engineer of Baltimore, called on the board of port directors today and was taken over to the commonwealth property at South Boston. He did not care to state the extent or character of the development planned, but after his investigations he will make a definite report to his clients in Baltimore.

## CAPTAIN WHITE, D.S.O., REGARDS IRISH ARMY HELP TO ENGLAND

In Interview Military Leader Says That While Unarmed It Would Be Nucleus of Enormous Source of Strength to Union in Future Empire Struggle

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN—Pursuing inquiries respecting the arming and drilling going on in Ireland, the Monitor correspondent has had an interview with Captain White, D. S. O., son of Field Marshal Sir George White, who defended Ladysmith during the famous siege.

He began by expressing his sympathy with the ideas the Monitor was endeavoring to express, and then went on to declare that personally he could only regard force as the very last resort.

As yet there was no such thing as a

## M'GILL DELEGATES ARE FIRST D. K. E. CONVENTION ARRIVALS

Delegates to the sixty-seventh annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, which starts here tonight at the Hotel Somerset, are beginning to arrive in Boston. The first to come were five delegates and alumni from McGill University, Montreal.

The officers of the council of D. K. E., together with delegates and visitors to the convention, will come late this afternoon. About 8 o'clock tonight special cars will bring upward of 50 Dekes comprising the western delegations.

An informal reception to the delegates, alumni and visitors will be held at 8:30 tonight at the Somerset, and the first business session of the convention will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the Somerset.

As the delegates arrive in Boston they are met by a committee from the Sigma Tau chapter of D. K. E. at M. I. T. and taken to the Somerset in taxicabs. There they register at convention headquarters, receive badges, tickets for the theater party to be given at the Colonial Thursday night and tickets for the annual dinner at the Somerset Friday night.

## REICHSTAG PUTS EVERYTHING ASIDE FOR ALSACE CASE

Zabern Citizens Arrested Sue German Military Authorities—Town Council in Support

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN—The question of the Alsace disturbance monopolizes public attention, and the ordinary business of the Reichstag is suspended. Minor disturbances continue to occur in various places in Alsace. Lieutenant von Forstner, marching through Bettweiler, has again figured.

Meanwhile persons arrested on Friday and subsequently released by the civil authorities, have brought action against the military authorities for wrongful arrest, the Zabern town council promising to pay expenses.

## LORD CREWE'S REPLY APPROVED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Lord Crewe's reply to the All-Indian South African League delegation is generally approved in South Africa, where the situation shows little change.

## NEW HAVEN FACES OVERCHARGE SUIT

WASHINGTON—Overcharge on carload lumber from Boston to Waltham, Mass., by several roads, including New Haven and Boston & Maine is alleged in a complaint by the Fullerton, Powell, Hardwood Lumber Company of South Bend, Ind., filed with the interstate commerce commission today. It is claimed that \$201.85 was charged in in the case itself but of other countries. The debate was wound up by the premier, who insisted on the fact that as renters were largely small investors, freedom from taxation would be a great boon to them.

The government, he declared, must make the question one of confidence in themselves, for the attitude of the opposition forced him to face the question—Did they wish the loan to succeed or to be a failure?

The house then divided, with the result that 265 voted for the Delpierre amendment and 290 against it.

The ministers, on leaving the house, received an ovation from their supporters, and today the premier will be seen by the President respecting the appointment of a successor.

## 50 NEW ENGLAND ENVOYS ATTEND RIVERS CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—New England has 50 delegates attending the national rivers and harbors congress, according to the official register up to noon today, but it is expected that numerous others will arrive later. Of the fifty 18 are from Massachusetts and 30 from Connecticut. The largest delegations, however, are from the states bordering on the lower Mississippi, where the levee districts are. There are large delegations also, however, from New York and New Jersey.

## EASTERN R. R. PIER WORK BIDS IN

Bide for removing the old wharf and buildings of the Eastern railroad pier property recently taken over by the directors of the port were received and taken under consideration today. The best offer was made by Thomas A. Elston, who agreed to pay the directors \$3500 and have the work finished by March 1.

The material of the structure is to go to the contractor, but out of it he is to build a fence around the land side of the property. The award of the contract is expected to be made at the meeting of the directors on Thursday. There was only one bidder who offered to pay anything. The other bidders asked from \$900 to \$4400 in addition to the material.

## WOMEN IN PLEA ASK COMMITTEE FOR RIGHTS

Speakers Present Claim Upon Government and Argue the Justice of Their Demand for Recognition



D. K. E. CONVENTION BADGE

## MAYOR ORDERS LODGING HOUSE INVESTIGATION

Mr. Fitzgerald Takes Action for Inquiry as Result of Arcadia Hotel Fire on Washington Street This Morning

## 100 REPORTED RESCUED

Miss Jane Addams Gives Rules Makers of House Ten Citations in Support of Federal Action on Franchise

WASHINGTON—Six hundred women assembled in the hearing room in the House office building today at 10 o'clock to ask the House rules committee to establish a standing committee on woman suffrage. They argued that woman's interests are entitled to a congressional committee no less than Indians and executive paper.

Representative M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania presented a resolution to hold all sessions of the committee on woman suffrage but merely to ask for a committee to give this question careful consideration. The judiciary committee which heretofore has had jurisdiction over the question, she said, was overburdened and could not give it proper attention. Those she represented want some report, majority or minority, she said, so these questions may be brought before Congress.

Mrs. Helen Gardner of Washington urged that the expense of such a committee be trifling compared with the millions of dollars paid by women for taxes. The President has told the judiciary committee, she said, that it will be busier than usual this session with trust legislation. The Indians formerly had no committee, she said, but now they have one and their interests are not more vital than those of the women.

Miss Jane Addams gave 10 precedents for federal action on the question of franchise. These were: The fifteenth amendment to the constitution, enfranchisement of Indians, enfranchisement of Confederate soldiers, enfranchisement of aliens who took part in the civil war, disfranchisement of men in federal prisons, direct election of senators, disfranchisement of army deserters, naturalization or qualification for enfranchisement, disfranchisement of women voters who marry aliens, arrest by federal authority of Susan B. Anthony when she voted in the new incipe tax.

For weeks past the position of the Barthou ministry has been precarious and, as cabled yesterday, it had narrowly escaped defeat on the main question of granting the loan.

The ultimate cause of its fall was an amendment introduced by M. Delpierre to make the new rents immune from taxation as in case of the existing rents.

This proposal was violently attacked by M. Caillaux, who declared that it would strike at the very principle of the new incipe tax.

Defense of the government's position came from M. Dumont, finance minister, who insisted that the government was following the precedent not only of France itself but of other countries.

The debate was wound up by the premier, who insisted on the fact that as renters were largely small investors, freedom from taxation would be a great boon to them.

The government, he declared, must make the question one of confidence in themselves, for the attitude of the opposition forced him to face the question—Did they wish the loan to succeed or to be a failure?

The house then divided, with the result that 265 voted for the Delpierre amendment and 290 against it.

The ministers, on leaving the house, received an ovation from their supporters, and today the premier will be seen by the President respecting the appointment of a successor.

Chairman Henry asked if it would satisfy the women to give this question to the House committee on election of President and Vice-President and representatives in Congress and add the title of woman suffrage to the committee.

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# Asia-Minor Situation Is More Hopeful, Says Educator

## MISSION BOARD PLANS COLLEGE FOR ARMENIA

Dr. George C. Raynolds Tells of Educational Work at Van, Where About 1200 Pupils Are Receiving Careful Instruction

### MORE FUNDS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Dr. George C. Raynolds, who for about 45 years has been engaged in educational work in Armenia, set out some time ago from that country with the object of visiting England and America for the purpose of raising funds for the foundation of a college at Van.

Dr. Raynolds carries on his work in Armenia under the American Board of Foreign Missions, and on his way through London he called at the offices of The Christian Science Monitor in order to explain the object of his tour and the educational projects which it was hoped to carry through in eastern Armenia.

"Perhaps," Dr. Raynolds said, "I could best make the position clear if I briefly recounted my own history, as far as Armenia is concerned. Forty-five years ago I went out there to carry on the evangelical and educational work which the American board has so long combined so successfully. Forty-one years of that time has been spent in Van, in eastern Armenia, and various circumstances which have arisen during that long period have made certain modifications of our policy necessary.

"Thus, when I went out, my work was evangelical, educational and medical, but the terrible massacres of 1896 and of other times, which resulted in thousands of children being left orphans, necessitated a modification of that work. With the help of subscriptions raised at that time largely through a committee in Alsace and the "Women's Armenian Relief Fund" of London, we founded an orphanage, in which we cared for these children, and about a thousand of them have passed through our school and gone out to take their place in the world.

### Germans Take It

"We carried on this orphanage for 16 years, with great success, but within the last three or four years we have been

### AT THE THEATERS

#### BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Whirl," 7:45.  
CASTLE—"The Little Minister," 2:10, 8:10.  
COLON—"The White Slipper," 8.  
COLLINS—"Mine, Nasimova," 8:30.  
KEITH'S—"Vanderlye," 2.  
MAJESTIC—"Believe Me, Xanadu," 8:15.  
PARIS—"Stop Thief," 8:20.  
PLYMOUTH—"The Broad Highway," 8.  
SHUBERT—"A Thousand Years Ago," 8.

#### BOSTON CONCERTS

Wednesday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m. concert by Edward Laning, bass, and Robert Polk, violin. Ford hall, 8 p. m. first annual concert.

Thursday, Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m. Flora's quartet.

Friday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m. Miss Estella Nease, pianist, and J. Howe Clifford, reader.

Saturday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m. recital by Miss Kathleen Parlow, violinist, and William Barham, pianist. Stellar hall, 2 p. m. lecture recital by Mme. Antoinette Szumowska.

Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m. recital by Fritz Kreisler, violinist.

#### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Friday, 8 p. m., first American production of Ferrier's "Mona Vanna."

Saturday, 2 p. m., "Fanci"; 8 p. m., "Travata."

Sunday, 8 p. m., vocal concert by Boston Opera artists.

#### NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8.  
BELLASCO—"David Warfield."  
BOOTH—"The Great Adventure."  
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."  
COVET—"Fer of the Heart."  
DRAKE—"The Ethel Barrymore."  
GLOBE—"Madam Duchess."  
HARRIS—"Leah Mann."  
HUDSON—"The John Regan."  
KIRBY—"The King of the Castle."  
LIBERTY—"Sweethearts."  
LITTLE—"Prima."  
LYCUM—"Miss Elsie Ferguson."  
NEW YORKER—"The Little Cafe."  
PACIFIC—"The Experimental Journe."  
SHUBERT—"Forbes Robertson."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Bay."  
WALLACKS—"Cyril Maude."  
WEST END—"Henrietta Crosman."

#### CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Younger Generation," FINE ARTS—Repertory.  
CROWN—"White Marriage."  
LASALLE—"A Trip to Washington."  
OLYMPIC—"Stop Thief."  
POWERS—"The Poor Little Rich Girl."  
STUDERAKER—"Miss Emma Trenton."

able to transfer it to the hands of our German friends. The result of this has been that our strictly educational work has forged forward, and the mission school takes a leading place amongst the schools of the city. The number of pupils in the two schools on our premises has reached a thousand, whilst over 200 more are gathered in our branch schools in the walled city.

"You see," Dr. Raynolds continued, "we recognize that the reforms which are always being promised to us in Armenia, and never carried out, could never be carried out to their fullest advantage unless the people were sufficiently educated to be able to make use of their enlarged opportunities. Reform of any kind to be successful must, of course, have a backing amongst the people, and for any people to be really successful it goes without saying that they must have opportunities of attaining to the highest levels possible in education.

"Now in Van, Bitlis, and Erzeroum, although there are excellent American and Armenian schools, common schools and higher schools, there is as yet no college for affording the higher education needed.

The nearest institution of this kind is at Harput, to reach which a journey of two weeks by caravan across difficult mountainous country has to be undertaken.

"In the three vilayets there is, roughly speaking, a population of about 300,000 Armenians, and the more enlightened of these have, for many years past, recognized the great necessity of having an institution in their midst which could afford opportunities for the higher education. We appreciate the reasonableness of this demand, and some time ago we passed it along to the attention of our board in Boston.

#### Response Sympathetic

"I am glad to say that the response has been most sympathetic and, to quote the words of our foreign secretary, 'The board have heartily and enthusiastically voted approval to the advance of the high school in Van to the grade of a college.' Our board will be glad to receive and hold funds given for the permanent endowment of the college, and commends the college, its field, and its work."

Questioned as to how much would be required in order to establish the college, Dr. Raynolds said the least sum which they would require to do anything effective would be £20,000, but that their real needs could only be met by a sum double that amount. "If this sum were available," he said, "we could soon establish an agricultural department, which is indeed essential, at once, and also commercial and technical classes, which would be essential within a very short time. The curriculum would be largely modeled on that which obtains in the smaller American colleges. My own alma mater is Williams College, and I should think that our own curriculum would approach to that which obtains there.

"So far," Dr. Raynolds went on, speaking with evident satisfaction, "I have received the most enthusiastic support. The faculty of Robert College, Constantinople, were most sympathetic, and I should like to take this opportunity of saying how much impressed I was by the wonderful educational work which is being carried on there and in the



(Reproduced by permission)

Street scene in Van, Turkey in Asia, where American Board of Foreign Missions established schools

American College for Girls, the beautiful new buildings of which are rapidly nearing completion on the shores of the Bosphorus. Here in London too I have been received with the utmost kindness and so far £1200 has been contributed to the fund we are trying to raise."

Going on to speak of his work in Van, Dr. Raynolds said that one of the great joys of his life was the way in which he was constantly meeting with "boys," many of whom were scattered all over the world, and who held honorable positions in the professions or in commercial life. One of them, he said, is a professor in Robert College, three of them are at Harvard, and a large number of them are teaching in our own and in the Armenian schools in their own country. One has taken his degree at Edinburgh and gone out to Van as one of our professors in the new college.

"Indeed," he added, "I may say, I think with perfect justice, that the boys and young men who go out from our schools are generally doing well."

#### Plans American Tour

Speaking of his plans for his American tour, Dr. Raynolds said that he hoped to be in the United States for at least a year, and to visit all the more important places where Armenian colonies existed. He proposed first of all to go to New York, and then on to Boston, which would, of course, be his headquarters, and then to Chicago and so perhaps west to California. "Armenians in America," he said, "although they could not be described as a wealthy community, are distinctly prosperous, and I have no doubt that the help we need will be forthcoming."

In reply to a question as to the present position in Armenia itself, Dr. Raynolds said that he had left the country toward the end of September, and that at that time, in the east, at any rate, he trusted it would be as snug for the benefit of England as for Turkey.

It was quite true that England was their traditional friend, but they should not rest until they had made the English still more firmly their friends. To the Indian Muhammadans that was the message sent by his august sovereign, and that he wished them all prosperity.

#### TURKISH CONSUL GENERAL FOR INDIA RECEIVES ADDRESS

Halil Halid Bey Urges Muhammadans Not to Rest Until English Are Made Firm Friends

(Special to the Monitor)  
BOMBAY, India—Halil Halid Bey, the new Turkish consul-general for India, was recently presented with an address and entertained at an evening party at Kapadavanji Wadi.

Mr. Kadarbahi read the address, which declared, after alluding to the Sultan of Turkey as "the rightful custodian of our holy places and the evident head of our noble origin," that the hearts of Indian Muhammadans went out to the Ottomans in Turkey in their last struggle in the Balkans, and went on to state that it was the most heartfelt prayer that the chancelleries of Europe, including England, the traditional friend of Turkey, would give her not only moral but material support.

In reply the consul general said he was beholden to them very much for the expressions of kindness towards his country and himself. All over the world the fraternizing spirit of those who professed Islam was well known, but conspicuous in it was the help and support given to them by the Indian Muhammadans in the time of their stress and need during the Balkan war. They all looked forward to the Bagdad railway becoming an accomplished fact; he trusted it would be as snug for the benefit of England as for Turkey.

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#### OLD EDUCATION IDEALS CRITICIZED IN INDIA MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)  
NAGPUR, India—Speaking at the annual educational conference of the Nagpur division, at Nagpur, recently, G. Pradham, M. A. L. T., the new headmaster and superintendent of the Niel city high school, said the old English ideal of the dark ages was to take a man and fit him to be either a gentleman, a knight, or a monk.

Later on this ideal was protested against by persons like Milton in England, and by Rousseau and others on the continent. In India too in ancient times the ideal of education was to fit out men for the four ashramas or stages of Hindu life.

Mr. Pradham held that all these ideals, though good in themselves in their own time and countries, failed in this, that they did not emphasize those educational requirements that go to fit a person for civil life. In the closing portion of his address the speaker sought to impress on his co-workers the nobility and the dignity of a teacher's profession.

#### NEW WATERWAY PLANS PROGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Siberian Steamship Manufacturing & Trading Company is the name of the new venture, started by means of Norwegian, Russian and English capital, to organize a regular route from Norway to the mouth of the Yenisei. The wireless stations which the Russian government has decided to construct at Dr. Nansen's advice in connection with the enterprise, will be situated on the coast of the Kara sea, at the mouth of the Yenisei and probably at Jackson harbor, east of the mouth of the Yenisei.

#### SCOTLAND PLANS FOR FARM WORK

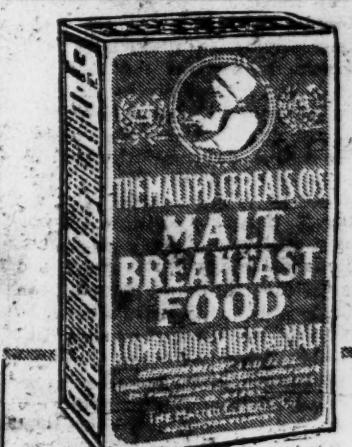
(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—McKinnon Wood, addressing the annual conference of the Scottish chamber of agriculture in Edinburgh, spoke on the schemes of the board of agriculture for Scotland. He said that the board hoped to be in a position still further to encourage research work in connection with the agricultural colleges, and that plans for a seed testing station in Edinburgh were well forward. Among the subjects discussed by the conference was the question of the farm servants' holiday.

#### GREATER LAND PRODUCTION FOR ENGLAND SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
YEOVIL, England—Steel-Maitland, M. P., speaking at Yeovil, said that while all parties were agreed that an increase in the wages of the agricultural laborer was necessary, yet those who really faced the situation recognized that such an increase could only be insured by increasing the productivity of the land. The whole of what Lord Lansdowne proposed, months before Mr. Lloyd George, he said, was directed both to increasing wages and to increasing the productivity of the land as a whole. There was not, however, a single sentence in anything that had been proposed in the land speeches of the chancellor of the exchequer, up to that time, which would increase by a blade of grass the productivity of the land throughout the country.

If they were to get badly thought-out proposals, Mr. Steel-Maitland said in conclusion, the whole drift and tendency would be to encourage putting down the land in grass, instead of keeping it arable.



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of Malt Breakfast Food is appetizing to those who are not hungry, while its full food value satisfies the keenest appetite. The malting of the wheat makes the Food not only more appetizing, but also more satisfying. It is an ideal food for children and adults.

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Perfumes which have a delicate, lasting  
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Illustrated booklet, with many ideas for  
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There is no guesswork in the bakery where Pratt's Bread is made. All work is done by rule.

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I wanted for Christmas must be ordered immediately. Large variety as usual. Popular prices.

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#### WHERE ARMENIAN GIRLS ARE EDUCATED



(Reproduced by permission)

General view of Van, Turkey in Asia, showing new school building conducted by American Board

# Spanish People Awaken Slowly to Their Opportunities

## ANCIENT SPAIN IS STILL SEEN IN MANY CUSTOMS

Though Grandees Are Becoming Merchants and Developing Their Estates Old Observances Attached to Royalty Continue

### ATHLETICS INTEREST

(By the Monitor special correspondent)

MADRID, Spain.—If Spain is so lethargic and if the people generally cannot be brought to feel that they have any direct share in the government, as some of the statesmen declare it is their wish to make them have, there are times when the Spaniards can rouse themselves and show that politics of a kind are to them a real living thing.

One of these occasions is that of the municipal elections which have lately taken place in different parts of the country. In most countries the municipal election is among the dullest of all elections, but that is not the case in Spain, where the method of the people is to create disturbances of a violent kind and have as good a time as they can. The rioting rises to such pitch that the troops are duly called out and fire on the people. Then the crowd, annoyed at such interference, may proceed to the town hall, being the architectural emblem of the government with which they are concerned at the moment, and they may sack it and set fire to its contents. That is what they have done lately in the ancient and important city of Seville.

However, all this is looked on as well. It leads on to the defeat of the Republicans at the polls and the triumph of the Monarchists, and complete satisfaction by the leaders of the Monarchist party at headquarters. Here in Madrid it is being reckoned that the Monarchists in different parts of the country have been substantial, and that many seats lost during the last few years have been recovered.

### King Is Popular

The popularity of the King has been fully demonstrated, indeed, it does appear that just now the throne stands as well as ever it did, and if the King can hold this difficult and curious position of being the mixture of the old-fashioned sovereign and the democratic leader and the new. Conservative government can keep itself enough in hand and yet be strong, things may go well enough with the government of the country for a little while.

Spaniards are not too much impressed with the degree of success that their next-door neighbors, the Portuguese, have made of their new republic. They do not manage these matters so well in southern Europe as they do a little farther north and far away across the Atlantic to the west.

From these preliminary considerations about passing events two others of a general character bearing upon this great question of the awakening of Spain arise, and one is concerning the health and disposition of the people as it is being influenced by the King himself, and the other concerning the state and trappings of the monarchy and how the character of the environment may be altered to suit the new attitude of the King to his people.

There is still much convincing to be done before the Spanish can be made to realize fully that the King is as much with them and their aspirations as anybody is. A little while since I discussed the state of things with the one and only Socialist member in the Chamber of Deputies, Senor Pablo Iglesias, and he expressed, not his disapproval by any means nor his doubt of the sincerity of others, but yet his general distrust of such new departures as the King sending for Republican leaders to the palace to discuss things in general and particular with them, as had then just been done.

It struck Senor Iglesias as being a pretty show and one with more danger in it than might be expected. It was not constitutional, he argued, and therefore it was useless. There were no guarantees in connection with any concessions or reforms that the King might institute through such means; it was all a matter of favor; and so it was unsatisfactory.

It seemed to him, therefore, that the tendencies of the King, however admirable in some ways, were worthless, and there was danger in them, in that with no guarantees and restrictions there would be no satisfaction, and more would always be needed. Then one recalls the remark of the Duque de Tovar, quoted in my last despatch, that it is the fault of the upper classes, of those nearest to his majesty, that he is not better known to his people than is already the case."

### Old System Intense

The truth is that it is so difficult to realize the intensity, as it might be said, of the old monarchical system in Spain and of the far distance there is for it to travel before it can assimilate to any extent with the democracy and be sympathetic with it. Centuries must be skipped like days.

Nowhere in Europe—in the world almost, one might say—is the kingly system practised with a finer dignity and impressiveness than in Spain. Here we have still the black and gold solemnity, the stateliness, the grandeur and the

best majestic nonsense of the old kings of great Spain, kings like the great Philip of conquest and gloom who built for himself that "eighth wonder of the world" some way out of Madrid, the Escorial.

Round about the palace at Madrid there are monuments of the old kings of ancient Spain that are barely recognizable, so much have they crumbled with time and age, and there they stand like a squadron of ghostly sovereigns. They give the key to the ripe kingly atmosphere. Then every day there is enacted in front of the palace a ceremony that again impresses upon any observer the deep solemnity, the melancholy surely, of this monarchy. It is the ceremony of the changing of the palace guard, consisting of a considerable company of soldiers mounted and on foot.

The other day, with many of these thoughts in my mind again, I watched it from the window of the chief of police in the palace. Into the great place come the new guard and line up on one side of the square while the old one takes the other, and then there are formalities galore, the playing of bands of music, and much fuss to be done, occupying the best part of an hour. Then a band will play the royal march and we hear it echoed again inside the palace, a weird effect.

European national and royal marches are not generally remarkable for their vigor and inspiration; but in Spain the veritable depth of gloom is reached. When all the ceremonies have been negotiated, the new guard goes on duty and the old guard takes to its heels and goes marching through the streets of Madrid to the gayest music it can think of. Every day this occurs, and the Madrileño no longer turns his head as the guard goes marching by. Something in the way of ceremonial must be done when a guard is changed, as it is in other capitals, but what a business they make of it in Spain!

Royal Procession

Then you should see a royal and private procession in the palace on some Holy day when there are ceremonies to be performed. By the favor of the King's secretary, Senor Emilio Torres, I stood by to watch one from an almost forbidden place where the King and the grandees came brushing by in the way of the most awful majesty.

The grandees were all in their vestments of black and gold, their decorated swords hung upon them, and upon their countenances was the cold, hard look of severity that was imagined to have come down to them from their forefathers of the days of the inquisition. In such a slow and solemn procession, the King decked in scarlet and brass, with his head high and his countenance most dignified, made a fine figure.

All this seemed to belong to a very old Spain; it was hard to fancy those grandees in their black and gold and their slow and most stately step, moving forward ever so little to the times that they live in. This was old Spain surely, invincible.

Yet see. This ancient Spanish nobility with all its grandeur and exclusiveness is taking to trade! It can see at last the good of it and the advantage. The Duque de Tovar impressed upon me that one of the most hopeful signs of Spain is that the aristocracy is at last going into business. Hitherto all of them have lived on their rents and have just taken what their managers could or would bring to them in this way.

Now with the help of the automobile, they have taken in many cases to looking after their estates themselves, and find that the occupation is not only agreeable but that it is exceedingly profitable. But, apart and away from that, they are setting up industries vigorously. They are building works and making things, organizing companies to carry out great projects. The duque himself is most closely concerned with a business that has been loudly demanded by visitors to Spain for many long years past, being associated with a vigorous syndicate that is putting up modern hotels on a very large scale where they are sorely needed. One has been formed in Madrid, others in Cordova and Seville, and there are others to come.

The government is giving a helping hand in this matter, for the lack of hotels has been a very serious deficiency in Spain, and has done much toward keeping her isolated as she has been. Until less than three years ago there was no such thing as a first class hotel even in Madrid itself. There are two there in the Prado now. Then this nobility is concerning itself with tourist agencies, and doing its utmost in various ways to attract the foreign traveler to the country.

The sound and simple principle is that when the world comes to know Spain it will do business with it, and there is no chance of prosperity until the present feeling of isolation is removed.

### Americans Coming

The hotel movement, small as such a thing may appear, is one of the most important in progress. The fine Ritz hotel in Madrid now makes a meeting ground for the Madrileños and the visitors from other countries such as never existed before, and throughout the day, and especially in the afternoon, there is here a most interesting assembly of persons—Spanish, British, French and, above all, Americans.

I write that above all there are Americans, because an analysis day after day has shown to me that among the visitors the citizens of the United States, foes not so long ago, good friends now, do preponderate. This is decidedly interesting, and perhaps in a way it is significant. There is a vast lot of money to be made in the near future by anybody who will take a practical interest

in Spain. The country is awakening, and no awakening of any country is ever done at small expense.

Then there is quoted to me the case of the Duque de Infantando, Marquis of Santillane, who has started electricity works and has formed a company with a capital of 2,000,000 pesetas for it, and there is the Duque de San Pedro de Galantina who has established sugar factories in Granada. This disposition speaks well for the future Spain. When grandees become merchants there will be fine national business to be done.

And then there is that other most important matter concerning the health and disposition of the people which I said was being influenced by the King himself.

In the whole of this process of the awakening of Spain there is not a more important or more remarkable feature than this, for the simple fact is that now the young Spaniards are for the first time in the history of their country showing a disposition towards athleticism, and Spain must be one of the most difficult places in Europe, if not in the world, for such a movement to gain foot. But it is there in full reality; I have seen it in many places.

The Spaniards, as everybody knows, are naturally slothful and averse to quick exercise, while their notions of sport have hitherto been almost entirely limited to the bull-fight. The King is fond of sport as no other Spanish monarch has ever been. He has had his tastes for it cultivated in England, and now he is strongly disposed to encourage it in his people, the people who have never taken kindly to the bicycle because it is a thing that has to be kept going all the time that it is in use, and will not permit of rests.

Games will stir up the lazy Spaniards as nothing else will and they are beginning to take quite kindly to them. The present grown-up generation may not be much influenced by them; but the younger one that is coming on will be, for they are caught at the beginning.

### Boy Scouts Organize

In great movements of this kind it is always necessary to capture the children, and they have been caught with the boy scout movement which is making really remarkable headway in the country. It was only introduced about a year ago, but there are already some 4000 or 5000 boy scouts in Madrid, and more are being added to the number daily.

The enthusiasm for the idea and the work by the young Spaniards is quite remarkable. They do the business just as the Anglo-Saxon boy scouts do, in the same regiments, and with the same discipline and methods.

I have seen them marching from Madrid to El Pardo, the King's country, and they were singing a scout song and looked happier, better boys than the young Spaniards used to do. They seemed as if they had good stuff in them and would cultivate it.

One cannot imagine these youngsters developing into the crawling Madrileños that their fathers are. In this boy scout movement there are no class distinctions, and that is another very splendid thing. There are the sons of dukes in the corps side by side with the sons of servants.

Then in different parts of Spain the game of football on the lines in which it is played in England, the association game as it is called, in which there is no handling of the ball, is taking firm hold. I have seen it played vigorously and well at San Sebastian in the north and at several places low down in the south, there are three clubs in Madrid, and there is a national cup for which all the clubs in Spain compete, given by the King. Their grounds are well fitted up, and they are the first sporting grounds, except those used for the bull fights, that have ever been established in the country.

Then you see the Spanish footballers in their club costumes for the game, running about and playing it vigorously, they look very much like British and American players after all, and it is realized that in the same clothes, in the same surroundings, and at the same occupation, the people of one country look very much like the people of another.

Young Spain at football, with a few thousand people looking on and cheering, is one of the most hopeful things to be seen in the peninsula. It has been well said that as soon as Spain begins to want to win something, she will become very much awake, and she is just beginning to want to win.

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### IRELAND-CANADA LINE TO INCLUDE BOSTON IN ROUTE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—As mentioned by cable, a fresh development has taken place in the scheme known as the All-Red route which has been discussed at intervals for some years past.

The original scheme for a line of steamers between an Irish port and Canada, without touching at the United States, was seen to be almost impossible for financial reasons, and the new scheme will include Boston.

Capital has been raised, it is stated, both in Boston and in Great Britain for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers to run between Blackwood bay, County Mayo, and Boston and Halifax.

The scheme involves not only harbor works at Blackwood bay and the construction of a line of railway along the northern coast of County Mayo, but also a channel ferry between England and Ireland for the conveyance of goods from England to Blackwood without breaking bulk.

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—The finding of platinum at Wenden, a village in Prussia, will no doubt prove of great importance. This metal was first discovered in the year 1822, in the sands of the River Pinto in Colombia, when it was mistaken for silver and called plata, the Spanish for silver.

Since then it has been found principally in the Ural mountains, Russia, near Nishir Tagil, and in lesser quantities in Peru, Colombia, California and Borneo. Platinum is now the most valuable of all metals, it is heavier than gold, and in the market is worth about twice as much. Its greatest value, however, lies in its heat resisting properties, as its melting point is 1780 degrees.

Only aqua regia will dissolve it, and nothing can oxidize it. Smelting crucibles are therefore almost exclusively made of platinum, although a single kettle may cost as much as 20,000 to 30,000 marks. The largest factory for platinum vessels is at Hanau, in Cassel.

A platinum mine will shortly be opened at Wenden, and is expected to produce as much platinum as the best mines in Russia, where it is said the output is restricted, in order to increase the value of the metal. At Wenden it appears in an area comprising no less than 2,000,000 square yards.



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### ULSTER DOCTRINE IS URGED AS BAD FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Colonial Secretary Harcourt Says He Is Amazed at Open Rebellion Position of Tory Party

(Special to the Monitor)

BRADFORD, Eng.—Lewis Harcourt, colonial secretary, speaking in Bradford recently, said he had viewed with amazement the spectacle of the old Tory party, which was once the defender of law and order, dragged at the heels of two unconstitutional lawyers, into a position which meant simply open rebellion.

Lord Crewe, he said, had spoken on the great danger of such teaching to millions in our Indian empire. He, Mr. Harcourt, would like to add his word as to the irreparable mischief that such a doctrine might do if it reached or was preached in South Africa.

Let no one, Mr. Harcourt continued, speaking with emphasis, be under any misapprehension as to the action which would be taken in the event of resistance in the northeast corner of Ulster. The first duty of any government in any civilized state was to enforce the decisions and decrees of a popularly elected and representative assembly. That duty, he would like to add his word as to the irreparable mischief that such a doctrine might do if it reached or was preached in South Africa.

The towns from warm Auckland in the north to Dunedin in the south have the resources of civilization yet few of the disadvantages as to the action which would be taken in the event of resistance in the northeast corner of Ulster.

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In New Zealand the mistresses pay good wages but expect good work and, as the writer points out, "no amount of labor-saving devices can do away entirely with the necessary routine of cookery, cleaning, and baby minding, that must go on in every household."

All who study the question of emigration, especially for educated women who intend to do agricultural work, are agreed,

however, as to the advisability of training and the best results as a rule accrue to those who train, even if only for a short period, at one or other of the colonial training schools or colleges now at work in England. Some women possess a natural aptitude for gaining knowledge, but the time has passed for mere haphazard training, and modern zeal requires the addition of accurate information and experience if it is to bear fruit of any value. The British Women's Emigration Association has done splendid service in pointing this out so wisely and persistently.

### NEW ZEALAND ENCOURAGES COMING OF WOMEN WORKERS

Opportunities in British Possessions Told in Imperial Colonist, Which Describes How Large Farms in Victoria and Elsewhere Are Being Developed by Women

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The two last numbers of the Imperial Colonist, the organ of the British Women's Emigration Association, contain especially interesting information. New Zealand, nearly as large as the British Isles, with perhaps a fourth of their population, wants workers of the right sort as much as any of the newer countries, and the writer of an article points out the pros and cons of residence in that beautiful land.

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A new special minister of immigration in the person of the Hon. H. D. Bell has been appointed; assisted fares are advanced to suitable people, homes for the reception of newcomers are arranged; for short New Zealand is doing her best to encourage the right kind of woman worker.

In the November number of the Imperial Colonist a short paper culled from a leaflet by the Women's Agricultural and Horticultural Union gives some valuable details of work for women in the irrigation areas of Victoria. Here the land is watered by the Murray river and its tributaries, and a plentiful and continuous water supply is assured to the fine system of works for delivering water to settlers. To this area, says the writer, a few women with small capital have come and are doing well. The first, she mentions as being brought up in luxury and "left without enough to live in idleness." She invested in 40 acres, upon which lucerne was well established. She has planted citrus trees and made a home. She drives the mowing machine, for the hay, and attends to the channels herself.

A Scotswoman, who had never lived in a farm or milked a cow, invested in a 60-acre block, she sowed 14 acres in lucerne and planted maize and millet, and when she had enough fodder growing, she bought cows and increased

# Strategy Won for Villa

El Paso Correspondent Says Carranza Officer's Method of Handling Reserves Aided Him in Engagement South of Juarez

## COMBAT IS REVIEWED

EL PASO, Tex.—The battle which had been forecasted was fought Tuesday, Nov. 25, by the Carrancistas and Huertistas just 10 miles south of El Paso, and the prospects of peace are today as cloudy as they were months ago. At least 9000 soldiers participated in the affair with 40 machine guns and half that number of field pieces. The front edge of the battle-ground covered about 20 miles. It was hardly believed that on the ground selected by the constitutionalists' commander-in-chief, the federals would engage, being 200 miles from their base, with their rear absolutely unprotected. The country is very rough and sandy; there is no water for the invaders, nor grass for their horses. There are many natural trenches fit for use by defenders of the city in case of repulse or retreat.

The only possible explanation for the unexpected decision of the commander of the government troops to accept the combat can be found in the assumption that Generals Alazan and Caraveo voted for the action. The former wanted to avenge 56 men who while he was absent were shot by Villa months ago in Casas Grandes, plus the volunteers who were executed the Saturday of the last capture of Juarez, the border city mother of the present contention.

Zalazar is a lion; he charges blindly against the enemy. General Caraveo is a young man of the middle class. His name was never mentioned in connection with the revolution of Madero in 1910, notwithstanding that he was the leader against General Navarro in the Cerro Prieto first armed conflict of importance in the northern states. He does not seem at all a soldier, yet he never retreats without measuring his strength against his foes. In Bachimba canyon, when the Huerta division of 12,000 men under the Madero regime was coming to retake Chihuahua from Orozco, General Caraveo told his fellow generals: "If you want to leave, all right; I will give battle. I came for that purpose and I must accomplish it." With 1000 he stood awaiting a whole division. It is believed that the above-named former revolutionaries are responsible for the rout of the federals; they did not heed the warnings of experience.

Zalazar advanced towards the rebel left wing and after driving it for a while reinforcements from the opposite faction repulsed him without hope of redress. Caraveo took the aggressive on the rebel left wing, and he gave way at the last moment when the center of the federal battle line was broken. For 24 hours he fought, winning not the action but the admiration of his contestants. It is reported that General Villa said: "Caraveo gave me more to do than the others; if I had caught him I would have pardoned him."

## WILSON MEN TO LEAD LEGISLATURE

TRENTON, N. J.—Almost unanimously the Democratic members of the Senate and House have agreed on the organization of the new Legislature. In both branches the major positions will be held by the so-called Progressive element of the party, men who have been aligned with President Wilson, and Gov. elect James F. Fielder. The Senate caucus voted unanimously for John W. Slocum of Monmouth for president and Peter J. McGinnis of Passaic for majority leader. William L. Dill of Paterson was agreed upon as secretary of the Senate for another term.

## ART

Pictures of the sea and a large painting of the battleship Oregon, measuring 20 feet long by 10 feet wide are now being shown by William F. Halsall at Copley, Clarendon street.

Mr. Halsall has worked on the picture of the battleship Oregon for 10 years, says. In early life Mr. Halsall passed several years on the sea and in the navy, and his love and understanding of the sea are evident in his work.

He pictures the dramatic side of the sea with strength and vigor in such paintings as "Too Rough to Fish" and "The Ocean Rover." Other paintings show the sea in calm. Historic scenes on the sea such as the ship Mayflower and "Ships of 1630" are the themes of many of his pictures.

In the latter painting, a group of vessels supposed to be the ones bringing Winthrop and the Pilgrims to Boston are shown. The ships are of old-fashioned, clumsy build, but their steadfast forging ahead hints at the hardiness and courage of the pioneer.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. H.—Reelecting Mayor Frank B. Preston without opposition, the Democrats Tuesday placed six of their seven candidates for the city council into office, and for the first time in the city's history will have control of the entire city government.

CONCERT GIVEN IN LEXINGTON

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Before one of the largest audiences ever gathered in the Lexington Old Belfry Club hall, Mme. Marie Sundellus gave a song recital for the Lexington Outlook Club yesterday afternoon.

Federal sympathizers have appealed to El Pasans for help. The retreating

remnants of the government forces are being pursued by 3000 cavalry.

Col. Juan N. Medina, chief of staff to General Villa, has asked the American Red Cross Society to take care of the wounded Constitutionalists, after the battle south of Juarez, Mexico. From Washington the philanthropic institution received permission to bring the wounded across the border for attention; but there was placed an obstacle to the charitable work as the rebel commander wants the United States government to regard the wounded as non-combatants in order to have them back later; therefore, if he is not obliged in that respect he will take chances and every soldier who happens to get well will be actual gain for the Carrancista army.

Much comment among the crowds on the American side which were expecting to see the contending armies last Tuesday, was caused by an aged Mexican, who was plowing unconcernedly in a little field in the Juarez valley, while the rebels and federals were fighting. Not once did the farmer stop to listen to the sounds of battle.

General Villa claims that his troops killed Capt. Luis Terrazas Bobadilla, a grandson of General Terrazas of Chihuahua, one of the greatest landlords in the world, and Francisco Molinar, a son of the general manager of the Terrazas properties. As to the case of Bobadilla, it is known to be true. Alberto Terrazas (third son of General Terrazas) five months ago, when it seemed that Huerta, the provisional President of Mexico, would be successful, accepted a commission as colonel in the federal army and that explains the Chihuahua aristocracy now being held to account. The next move of the rebel forces will be on Chihuahua.

## FEDERALS GIVE UP ALL NORTHERN MEXICO TO VILLA

Huerta's Military Governor Surrenders to Rebel Commander, Government Has No Money

JUAREZ, Mexico—General Salvador Mercado, Huerta's military governor and commander of the federal forces in all of northern Mexico has surrendered to Gen. Francisco Villa, commander of the rebel forces of that district.

General Villa has accepted the surrender and has promised protection for all federals in the district included in the terms of surrender.

Now he proposes to march on Mexico City.

A peace commission arrived at Juarez Tuesday night bearing the terms of capitulation from General Mercado. The surrender of seven other federal generals in the north were included. The commission was headed by Odilon Hernandez and came from Chihuahua. The proclamation stated that the Huerta government was bankrupt and was unable to pay its soldiers.

## JOHN LIND BACK FROM OIL FIELDS

VERACRUZ—John Lind, President Wilson's special representative in Mexico, returned here from Tampico Tuesday on the battleship Nebraska. He declined to discuss the condition of affairs in the oil region, but he intimated that the attitude of General Aguilar, the rebel commander, appeared to be a reasonable one.

Gen. Joaquin Maas, Jr., with 300 federal soldiers, left here Tuesday afternoon on the transport Puebla for Tuxpan.

MEXICO CITY—The Chamber of Deputies has approved President Huerta's use of the executive power in taking over the conduct of the department of finance after the dissolution of Congress.

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therefore, if he is not obliged in that respect

he will take chances and every soldier

who happens to get well will be actual

gain for the Carrancista army.

Much comment among the crowds on

the American side which were expecting

to see the contending armies last Tues-

day, was caused by an aged Mexican,

who was plowing unconcernedly in a lit-

tle field in the Juarez valley, while the

rebels and federals were fighting. Not

once did the farmer stop to listen to the

sounds of battle.

General Villa claims that his troops

killed Capt. Luis Terrazas Bobadilla,

a grandson of General Terrazas of Chi-

huahua, one of the greatest landlords in

the world, and Francisco Molinar, a son

of the general manager of the Terrazas

properties. As to the case of Bobadilla,

it is known to be true. Alberto Terrazas

(third son of General Terrazas) five

months ago, when it seemed that Huerta,

the provisional President of Mexico,

would be successful, accepted a commis-

sion as colonel in the federal army and

that explains the Chihuahua aristocracy

now being held to account. The next

move of the rebel forces will be on

Chihuahua.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### MEMORY GEM

Some seer has had the wit to hatch

This truth for us to dwell on:

Which is: "You've got to tend the patch

Before you can eat the melon."

### DIFFERENT

The farmer who is thoughtful

For the comfort of his flock,

Unlike the banks, should win our thanks

For having watered stock.

### RICHES

Yes, frogs possess the "greenbacks,"

But why shouldn't it be so

Since they utter at will by the river or

rill

Their "bank notes," don't you know?

### THINKING

It is the things we think, they say,

That make things so, and thus

If we'll make the best of things, then

they

Will make the most of us.

### FOR BETTER STREETS

Organization among the women em-

ployees is now going forward in the

same manner in which in former years

it was taken up by the men. It is

argued that since tailors have a

union it seems we seamstresses should have a sewiety as well.

### SCHOOL PUPILS IN SPRINGFIELD TO SHOW WORK

Candidate for Mayor Would Es-

ablish Purchasing Department

as Part of His Policy of Econ-

omy in Management of City

### NUMBER OF TECH MEN AT RECORD

The catalogue of the Massachusetts In-

stitute of Technology, which was issued

yesterday, shows the total student regis-

tration as 1685, the highest in the school

history, although successive years have

seen an almost unbroken advance. The

registration last year was 1611, so that

there are 74 students more in Tech than

a year ago. The present total is 124

more than in December, 1911.

### WORCESTER DEMOCRATS CONTEST

WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester Democ-

rats opened their municipal campaign

last night with Dr. Thomas J. Barrett,

candidate for mayor, the principal speak-

er. He read a prepared criticism of Re-</p

# Gain for Temperance Forces

(Continued from page one)

ford and Pittsfield, but these increases were about half the total gains for no-license.

## Wins Seventeenth Term

Mayor Charles H. Ashley of New Bedford was elected to a seventeenth term as chief executive of his city by a plurality of 1316 over his nearest competitor, Edward R. Hathaway, the fusion candidate.

Other elections were:

### ALDERMEN

Ward 1, Aldege Chausse, Citizen and Fusion, 7464.

Ward 2, John Morris, Fusion, 4751.

Ward 3, John B. Lowney, Citizens, 4723.

Ward 4, Clifton W. Bartlett, Citizen, 5140.

Ward 5, Robert C. Sherman, Citizen, 5009.

Ward 6, William K. Lees, Citizen, 4521.

Councilmen—Ward 1, Albert Cassidy, Citizens; William D. Hamel, Citizens; George D. Lacroix, Fusion; Samuel A. Goodfellow, Fusion; ward 2, James F. Collins, Citizens; Alfred Leveille, Citizens; Mortimer McCarty, Citizens; Robert S. Weaver, Citizens; ward 3, George T. Duckworth, Citizens; Charles W. Jones, Citizens; Samuel A. Perry, Citizens; Hubert S. Kelleher, Citizens; ward 4, Walter H. Pierce, Citizens; Thomas Otis, Fusion; Chester A. Chase, Fusion; Harrison T. Borden, Fusion; Henry E. Woodward, Citizens; Rossa Moriarty, Citizens; ward 6, Samuel E. Bentley, Fusion; Joseph H. Fernandez, Citizens; Patrick F. Mitchell, Citizens; John Watling, Fusion; Frederick J. Abrams, and Louis N. Schuler tied for fourth place with 511 votes.

## Taunton Stays License

Taunton rejected Mayor Nathaniel J. W. Fish by a vote of 3059 to 2576 cast, for Dr. M. C. Golden. A heavy vote was cast, largely as the result of the no-license campaign. The city remained in the license column, however, by a narrow margin.

Candidates elected to the council and school committee were:

Councilmen—James P. Cott, 2817; J. William Flood, 3086; Albert Fuller, 3009; John W. Robertson, 2794.

School committee—A. Cleveland Bent, 3422; Dr. Charles Carey, 3595; Mrs. Louisa Turner, 3435.

An independent candidate, John L. Miller, opposed by regularly nominated candidates of the three political parties, won a decisive victory in the mayoral contest in Quincy. He received 2131 votes as against 1524 for Charles H. Johnson, Republican; 1429 for Dr. John H. Ash, Democrat, and 276 for William G. Shaw, Progressive.

Protest may be made to the election of Alexander J. Cowe, Republican, to a place in the council from ward 3 and a movement to that effect was started today. The city charter provides that to be elected to a candidate must have been a citizen of the United States for at least one year. While Mr. Cowe has resided in Quincy for 25 years he did not become naturalized until Sept. 10, 1913, and the question has arisen whether this provision in the charter would not exclude him from office. An opinion is to be asked of the city solicitor, it was said among those planning to protest the election.

The Republicans elected their five councilman-at-large, the ward councilmen in wards 1, 3, 5 and 6, and one in ward 2. They also elected their candidates for school committee in ward 2 and 3. Dr. N. S. Hunting was elected school committeeman-at-large without opposition. As usual, the city gave a big majority for no-license.

Those elected to the council were:

Councilmen-at-large, Bailey, Prog., Rep., 2223; Bass, Rep., 2449; Gelotte, Rep., 2093; Hadlock, Rep., 2297; Sodergren, Rep., 1926. Ward councilmen, ward 1, Erickson, Rep.; Thompson, Rep.; Whiston, Rep.; ward 2, Barrows, Rep.; Griffin, Dem.; Williams, Prog.; ward 3, Cowe, Rep.; Craig, Rep.; Disk, Rep.; ward 4, Corcoran, Dem.; Little, Dem., Rep.; O'Dowd, Rep.; ward 5, Barker, Prog., Rep.; Gilliat, Prog., Rep.; Richards, Prog., Rep.; ward 6, Beaman, Rep.; Carlson, Ind.; Nelson, Rep.

## Waltham Contest Close

It was a close contest for mayor in Waltham, Thomas E. Kearns, Democrat, winning by 89 votes over Leonard P. Clifton, Republican, after a campaign in which the voters took a keen interest. Mr. Kearns is now the city solicitor.

Mrs. Helen W. Stearns, the only woman candidate who was running for the school board, was not only elected but received more votes than any other candidate for the office. She had the nomination of all parties and also the assistance of many women voters. Besides the mayoral winner the successful candidates were:

### ALDERMEN AT LARGE

Ward 1—Charles Masters, Rep., 2180.

Ward 2—Henry C. Eaton, Rep., 2148.

Ward 3—Louis Hanscom, Dem., 2170.

Ward 4—R. S. Brown, Dem., 2374.

Ward 5—Eliot Padelford, Rep., 2174.

Ward 6—George Thornburg, Rep., 2219.

Ward 7—Elof Anderson, Rep., 2192.

The following table shows the mayors elected and the vote on license:

License 1913  
Ward 1—Charles Masters, Rep., 2180.

Ward 2—Henry C. Eaton, Rep., 2148.

Ward 3—Louis Hanscom, Dem., 2170.

Ward 4—R. S. Brown, Dem., 2374.

Ward 5—Eliot Padelford, Rep., 2174.

Ward 6—George Thornburg, Rep., 2219.

Ward 7—Elof Anderson, Rep., 2192.

Reelected. \*Mayor elected in 1912 for two years.

Ward Aldermen—Ward 1, F. H. Creed, Rep.; Daniel Tickton, Rep. Ward 2, H. Bond, Rep.; J. A. McGlinchy, Dem.

Ward 3, Patrick Joyce, Dem.; Thomas A. Quirk, Dem., Ward 4, A. D. Rhodes, Dem.; T. J. Riley, Dem., Ward 5, E. A. Gindrat, Rep.; George H. Pond, Rep.

Ward 6, E. E. Elwell, Rep.; E. L. Locke, Rep., Ward 7, B. D. Engle, Ind.; J. J. Harold, Dem.

School Committee—Mrs. Helen W. Stearns, Rep., Dem., Prog., 3384; Clarence French, Rep., 3340; H. E. Jones, Rep., 2600.

### Mr. Foster Wins

Major Harry C. Foster was reelected chief executive of Gloucester by a plurality of 237 over former Alderman Percy W. Wheeler in a five-cornered contest.

License was voted for the third consecutive year. This year the majority was 265 against 325 last year. The present board of aldermen were reelected with the exception of Arthur C. Thurson, who was chosen to fill the position vacated by Alderman Merchant, who was a mayoralty candidate.

Major Foster received 1679 votes to 1442 for Mr. Wheeler. Representative Henry H. Parsons, a former mayor, got 654 votes; Alderman George E. Merchant, also formerly mayor of the city, received 200 and Patrolman Edward Quigley 80 votes.

Aldermanic and school committee candidates elected were:

Aldermen—Charles H. Barrett, 1643; Samuel Montgomery, 1336; Frank H. Gaffney, 1572; Arthur C. Thurston, 1321.

School committee—Mrs. Ernest S. Curtis, 2390; William H. Jordan, 2025; Isaac Patch, 2130.

Thomas H. O'Halloran, Democrat, won over the independent candidate in the mayoral contest in Marlboro by a vote of 1116 to 987 for J. Henry Gleason, Walter B. Morse, Republican, was third with 964 votes.

Four Democratic and three Republican aldermen were elected. There were 11 Republican common councilmen elected to three Democrats.

### Other Winners

The successful candidates besides Mayor-elect O'Halloran were:

#### ALDERMEN

Ward 1—John F. King, Dem., 282.

Ward 2—Daniel E. O'Connor, Dem., 312.

Ward 3—John B. Archambault, Rep., 312.

Ward 4—Joseph Cote, Rep., 267.

Ward 5—John A. Frye, Rep., 270.

Ward 6—William H. Hannagan, Dem., 235.

Ward 7—Chester F. Williams, Rep., 211.

Councilmen—Ward 1, David W. Flanders, Rep., U. C. Simonds, Rep.; ward 2, Daniel E. Sullivan, Dem., David W. O'Brien, Dem.; ward 3, Alfred Barton, Rep.; A. N. Sancourcy, Rep.; ward 4, Peter D. Comier, Rep., Arthur J. Rougane, Rep.; ward 5, William J. Turner, Rep., George S. Fletcher, Rep.; ward 6, Joseph A. Gallagher, Dem., Carl I. Stevens, Rep.; ward 7, G. William Cunningham, Rep., Ernest R. Hollis, Rep.

School committee—Ward 3, Joshua Lemay, Rep.; ward 4, William H. Wellen, Rep., Dem.

The election of former Mayor Roswell L. Wood to a place on the municipal council in place of Ralph D. Hood, who sought a reelection, was the feature of the Haverhill election.

Judge Otis J. Carlton was reelected to the school board and Mrs. Grace H. L. Oatman was also chosen. Mrs. Oatman served for 14 years as a teacher, retiring two years ago.

The special act exempting call firemen who have served five years from the civil service rules was adopted by a vote of 4541 to 1011 and the compensation act for municipal employees was accepted by a vote of 4045 to 1280.

Alderman Albert L. Bartlett was reelected by a large majority, the other successful aldermanic candidate being R. L. Wood.

It was a general Republican victory in Springfield, where this party made a clean sweep, electing its four candidates for aldermen, its four candidates for school committee and all but three of its councilmanic candidates.

City Clerk E. A. Newell was reelected without opposition except from the Socialists. The eight-hour day and school children's free lunch referendum were carried.

Other candidates elected were:

#### ALDERMEN

Ward 1—G. R. Peabody, C. Ward 2—C. W. Godfrey, C. Ward 3—S. E. M. Crocker, C. Ward 4—Herman Seidel, C. Ward 5—Joel Joel, C. Ward 6—Frederick W. Pierce, C.

COUNCILMEN

Ward 1—Herbert L. Wood, Rep.; Chas. S. Howard, Rep.; Frank H. Blanchard, Rep.

Ward 2—C. S. Peckham, Rep., Prog.; Oscar Young, Rep., Prog.; Frank Ward, Rep., Prog.

Ward 3—Joseph Lane, Dem.; J. Frank Clark, Dem.; J. E. Gleason, Dem.

Ward 4—Carl J. Carlson, Prog.; Oscar F. Peterson, Prog.; A. Frank Straffin, Prog.

Ward 5—J. Frank Conley, Dem.; M. J. Fraser, Dem.; T. P. McSweeney, Dem.

Ward 6—H. V. Irving, Dem.; J. A. Sullivan, Dem.; Horace Peloquin, Dem.

Ward 7—Ernest Banford, Rep.; John A. Laird, Rep.; Chester Hickman, Rep.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Mrs. J. Harry Poole, Norman W. Sampson, Charles R. Hillberg, all Fusion candidates.

**LADY HOLDER IS GUEST OF W.C.T.U.**

An informal reception was given by the State W. C. T. U. this afternoon to Lady Holder, president of the Australian W. C. T. U. at headquarters, 541 Massachusetts avenue. Lady Holder is visiting Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Over 1300 invitations had been issued. Lady Holder leaves Boston tomorrow, going to Maine and Bermuda before sailing for England and Australia. At the meeting preceding the reception reports of delegates to the national convention were heard.

Mrs. Ella Gleason, vice-president-at-large, also speaks.

**MORE CARTRIDGES ARE CONFISCATED**

NEW YORK—Eight thousand cartridges intended for use in a possible rebellion in San Domingo were seized by customs inspectors aboard the Clyde line steamer Iroquois, from San Domingo this evening.

Besides the cartridges, the officers confiscated a quantity of revolver holsters. The Iroquois will sail for the West Indies Saturday.

The Republicans made a clean sweep of the five aldermen-at-large positions and, in addition, elected six of the nine ward aldermen.

Results of the balloting for the successful nominees follow:

Aldermen—J. Girard, Republican, 6402; S. Edmondson, Republican, 6396; L. E. Hathaway, Republican, 5057; W. M. Dredrich, Republican, 1283; J. J. Jarvis, Republican, 835; J. P. Violette, Republican, 800; Johnson, Republican, 557; E. H. Heffernan, Democrat; J. J. Crawford, Democrat; M. J. Orben, Democrat; I. H. Lannigan, Republican; W. H. Place, Republican; G. S. Wiley, Republican, unopposed.

School committee—G. T. Wiley, Republican, 12,276; C. Holmes, Republican, 11,046; S. Borden, Jr., Democrat and Republican, 10,778.

Candidates besides mayor elected were:

Aldermen—Ward 1, Clifford Francis, Republican; ward 2, P. J. McMahon, Democrat; ward 3, Edward F. Fahy, Democrat; ward 4, William C. Moulton, Republican; ward 5, George D. Milnes, Republican; ward 6, James Devanny, Jr., Democrat; ward 7, Edward F. McName, Democrat.

Councilmen—Ward 1, Morris J. Cavanaugh, Democrat; ward 2, Daniel J. Cullen, Democrat; ward 3, William F. Dunn, Democrat; ward 4, George A. Iveson, Republican; ward 5, Fred W. Light, Republican; ward 6, Frank P. Grey, Democrat; ward 7, Lemuel G. Lloyd, Republican.

School committee—Ward 3, Dr. W. J. Mercer, Democrat, and Abram Friss, Republican; ward 4, Joseph R. Peirson, Republican, and Charles McKernan, Republican; ward 5, John R. Feely, Democrat.

Besides Mayor-elect Howard the following candidates were successful:

ALDERMEN

Ward 1—J. B. Mayberry, Rep.

Ward 2—John S. Burbank, Rep.

Ward 3—David Perkins, Prog.

Ward 4—D. J. Horrigan, Dem.

Ward 5—John T. Conley, Dem.

Ward 6—John A. Sinclair, Dem.

Ward 7—Leslie C. Allen, Rep.

COUNCILMEN

Ward 1—Herbert L. Wood, Rep.; Chas. S. Howard, Rep.; Frank H. Blanchard, Rep.

Ward 2—C. S. Peckham, Rep., Prog.; Oscar Young, Rep., Prog.; Frank Ward, Rep., Prog.

Ward 3—Joseph Lane, Dem.; J. Frank Clark, Dem.; J. E. Gleason, Dem.

Ward 4—Carl J. Carlson, Prog.; Oscar F. Peterson, Prog.; A. Frank Straffin, Prog.



# Postoffice Prepares for Big Business

Public Cooperation Solicited in Forwarding and Distribution of Packages in First Holiday Test of Service—Directions Posted for Details of Packing, Rates, Etc.

Boston post office officials and employees are preparing to meet the extra work that will result from the parcel post business during the holiday season.

During the next few weeks the parcel post service will be called upon to perform a prodigious task in connection with the transportation and delivery of millions of gifts. Postmaster-General Burleson, who is responsible for the conduct of this service, has made extraordinary preparations to prevent blockades in postoffices and to insure prompt delivery of these parcels. Several thousand additional employees will be added to the force and the collection and delivery equipment will be augmented wherever necessary. Circulars and placards containing directions for the proper preparation of gifts for transmission by mail cover these points.

Parcels should be mailed early. For local delivery they should be mailed not later than Dec. 23 and for out-of-town delivery as early as possible, but in any event in time to reach the offices of destination at least two days prior to delivery day.

Gifts sent by mail should be wrapped securely. Glassware, crockery, toys easily breakable, glass-framed pictures, etc., should be carefully packed in boxes of metal, wood, leather or corrugated pasteboard, with sufficient excelsior, raw cotton or similar packing to prevent the contents from coming into contact with any portion of the box. These parcels should be marked "Fragile." Postmasters will refuse to accept for mailing packages that are insecurely prepared.

Parcels should be addressed plainly. The addresses should be complete and plainly written in ink. The regulations require that parcel post packages shall bear the names and addresses of both the sender and the addressee. If a tag is used the names and addresses of the sender and the addressee should also be written on the parcel itself.

Parcels sent in advance of Christmas may be marked, "Not to be opened until Christmas" or some similar direction. Parcels should not be sealed or otherwise closed against inspection. Sealed parcels are subject to the first-class rate of postage.

Photographs, printed books, and other printed matter are not included in the parcel post but are third class matter on which the postage rate is one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Parcels not exceeding four ounces in weight may be mailed in street boxes when prepared in conformity with the foregoing requirements. The postage on

such packages is uniformly one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. Parcels weighing more than four ounces are mailed only at the main post office or its stations.

Ordinary postage stamps are valid for postage on parcel post matter. Stamps or stickers of any kind other than postage stamps should not be placed on the address side of mail matter as this renders such matter unavailable. Valuable parcel post packages may be insured against loss.

## OFFER TO BUILD TWO SUBMARINES ON PERCENTAGE

WASHINGTON—In bids for four new submarines, opened at the navy department Tuesday, a Bridgeport, Conn., company offered to build two on a commission of 10 per cent on the cost of labor and materials supplied by the government, the company supplying plans, plant and patents.

A New York concern submitted various bids—one of \$1,300,000 for a monster submarine of 1310 tons, twice as large as any now in the service.

## GLoucester Wins Wall-Scaling Cup

LYNN, Mass.—The second battalion of the eighth infantry, consisting of companies D and I of Lynn, H of Salem and G of Gloucester, Maj. William H. Perry commanding, held a military levee at the state armory Tuesday night.

An exhibition drill by company I under command of Capt. William C. Jones preceded a wall-scaling contest. In the final round company G of Gloucester defeated the team representing company I in 23 2-5s, the regimental record. The victorious team was awarded cup presented by Col. Harry L. Brown.

## FARMERS OFFER EGGS DIRECTLY TO CHICAGOANS

Organized Illinois Producers Make Tender of Product Another Season to Consumers if Takings Are Guaranteed

### 25 CENTS DOZEN PRICE

CHICAGO—Illinois farmers have come to the aid of the women of Chicago who have boycotted high-priced storage eggs, and made a proposal Tuesday to effect a permanent solution of the question.

That they are organized and willing to sell directly to the housewives of Chicago if the latter will insure a steady market was the substance of the message that was sent to the women by the delegates who are attending the annual meeting of the Illinois farmers' institute.

The farmers are planning to establish cold storage plants in connection with their creameries, and instead of selling their spring surplus of eggs to the cold storage men they propose to store them. They estimate to sell at 25 cents a dozen and have a good margin of profit.

KANSAS CITY—Completion of a plan whereby Kansas City consumers may get eggs direct from the country merchants at a saving of 11 cents a dozen was announced Tuesday by Mrs. Willard Q. Church, president of the Kansas City Housewives League.

WASHINGTON—Plans to present the egg boycott to Congress are being made by leaders in the movement here.

## RARE COLLECTION OF LILACS BOUGHT BY BAY STATE MAN

The Veitch collection of lilacs and other plants, from the most famous nursery in the world, has been secured for this country by John K. M. L. Farquhar, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a price said to be about \$145,000.

The house of Veitch & Co. has been in existence for about a century. Its present head, Sir Harry J. Veitch, having no one to whom he could leave the business, determined to close it up, two years being allowed for the purpose.

President Farquhar was sent to England to get what he could for the benefit of American horticulture. At the solicitation of Director Charles S. Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum he purchased the Veitch collection of lilacs, containing between 50 and 60 of the finest varieties. President Farquhar also secured a large number of plants collected in Thibet, none of which is in this country and which have never been grown commercially. Other purchases were a collection of Japanese yews and a collection of camellias. The plants will not arrive until March, when they will be disseminated to parks, botanical gardens and private estates.

### Formula Dropped

Such scale restrictions, however, for the sake of harmonic progression, made possible great developments in musical form, providing as it did (through the exclusive nature of this same dominant seventh) a definite and clearly understood means of indicating modulations and thus extending enormously the area of harmonic progression. But there came a time when the composer and the public felt no longer the need for such obvious leading strings, such well-worn threads of guidance through the mazes of musical thought. And the new way, as so often happens, came through a return to the old, just as an upward curving spiral must, to a certain extent, return to its old path. In France it happened that Ducoudray, for many years professor d'histoire générale de la musique at Paris Conservatoire, made a tour in 1881, in Brittany, to collect the remains of Celtic music still surviving in that northwestern corner of Europe. He was moved to this by the comparative study of ancient Greek musical theory and existent Greek racial folk music and the observation that these had tonal affinities with the Russian collections of folk music made by Balakireff and Rimsky Korsakoff. In a most interesting introduction to his own published collection he devoutly prays that these strange Breton airs may be "comme les matrices des formules harmoniques nouvelles qui inspireront des accents nouveaux, le jour où elles seront mises en circulation et pourront être employées spontanément par les compositeurs." Surely his prayer is answered in the modern French school of today with Debussy at its head.

These modern French revolutionaries have, with sincere audacity, thrown over the conventional idiom arising out of the restriction of harmonic thought to the domain of a chromaticized major scale. This departure from the hitherto ordered procedure in relation to chords has involved, it has been said, a proportionate departure as regards scales. The universal employment of the major and minor modes exclusively was born of expedience. They made for elasticity and security but shut out a world of effects which belonged to the old world modes alone.

Following on the lines of the French Ducoudray, Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser has done a like work for the Celtic musical remains of the Outer Hebrides of Scotland. She has brought out a collection of these songs, after the model of Ducoudray's, with translations and piano-forte accompaniments added to the original melodies and the Celtic words. And the Macdowell Club of New York, having honored her with an invitation to come over to that city and give a recital of these interesting songs under their auspices, she has sailed for America and hopes to spend the short remainder of the year in the States letting her collections be heard.

## AGRICULTURISTS OPEN CONFERENCE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—One of the largest agricultural exhibits and meetings that has been held in this city opened yesterday in the city hall, when Mayor Denison delivered an address of welcome at the winter meeting of the state board of agriculture, in cooperation with the Hampden County Improvement League, the Massachusetts Dairymen's Association, the Massachusetts Milk Inspectors Association and the New England Alfalfa Growers Association. The meeting includes a corn exposition, a dairy bureau exhibit, a milk, cream and butter exhibit that has the largest number of entries of anything of its kind that has ever been held in this country, it is said, an exhibit of dairy appliances and a boys' and girls' exhibition of products grown by them under the supervision of the state board of agriculture.

## MOTTOES ENTREAT FOR ANIMAL-KIND

Beginning Monday a nation-wide campaign for kind treatment of animals will be conducted by the American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, both organizations having headquarters in this city.

The plan is to send out an attractive button bearing the words, "Be Kind to Animals," in great quantities. Blue enamel signs with the same phrase in white letters will be placed on wagons, trucks, etc., with the consent of owners.

## MUSICIANS ELECT H. E. BRENTON

H. E. Brenton was yesterday reelected president of Boston Musicians Protective Association for a second year. Edward J. Spring was reelected secretary-treasurer for the seventh consecutive year. W. A. Barrington-Sargent was elected vice-president.

The Home of  
Hart Schaffner  
& Marx  
Clothes

# A Sale of Quality

HERE'S a very remarkable opportunity we are able to offer our customers. A combination of circumstances has made it possible for us to offer you Hart Schaffner & Marx fine suits at extremely small prices. It's a great opportunity for you and we're glad to be in position to make the offer to you.

1750

Hart Schaffner & Marx

## FINE CLOTHES

\$15

\$18

\$21 50

\$25

300 Suits, made by Hart Schaffner & Marx, superior qualities, \$18, \$20, \$22 Values .....

500 Suits, Hart Schaffner & Marx, Worsted, Cheviots and Cassimeres, \$22, \$25 Values .....

700 Suits, Hart Schaffner and Marx, Fine Cassimeres and \$28 and \$30 Worsted, \$28 and \$30 Values .....

250 Suits, Hart Schaffner & Marx, Finest Suits, many lined with silk, \$30, \$35, \$40 Values .....

Don't make the mistake of thinking you can't be fitted in ready clothes. You get just as good a fit in ready clothes as a custom tailor can give you.

There's an easy way to prove it; because fit is something you can see for yourself. Ask us to show you these Hart Schaffner & Marx suits—Make your comparisons with the made-to-measure suit. If it doesn't fit, don't buy it.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

## The Continental

The Store of Quality and Service

651-657 Washington St.  
COR. BOYLSTON ST.

### DR. HEISER NOT TO BE REMOVED

### NEW HONOR MEN TO RECEIVE KEYS

WASHINGTON—Governor-General Harrison cabled to the insular bureau from Manila Tuesday that he had no intention of removing Dr. Victor G. Heiser, director of health in the Philippines. Persistent reports that the director was to be removed caused the bureau to ask the governor.

Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa will give a dinner and reception to new members in the Union tomorrow evening. President Lowell will present the keys to the new men and P. B. Potter '14 will read a historical sketch of the Harvard chapter. Prof. G. L. Kirttredge will be toastmaster.

### Saturday Evening Concert-Dinners 6 P. M.

in the Filene Restaurant

*Filene's*  
Daily Tours  
of This Christmas Store

THE FILENE STORE is full of interesting things apart from merchandise, though there is a veritable wonder-world of that in view these pre-holiday days.

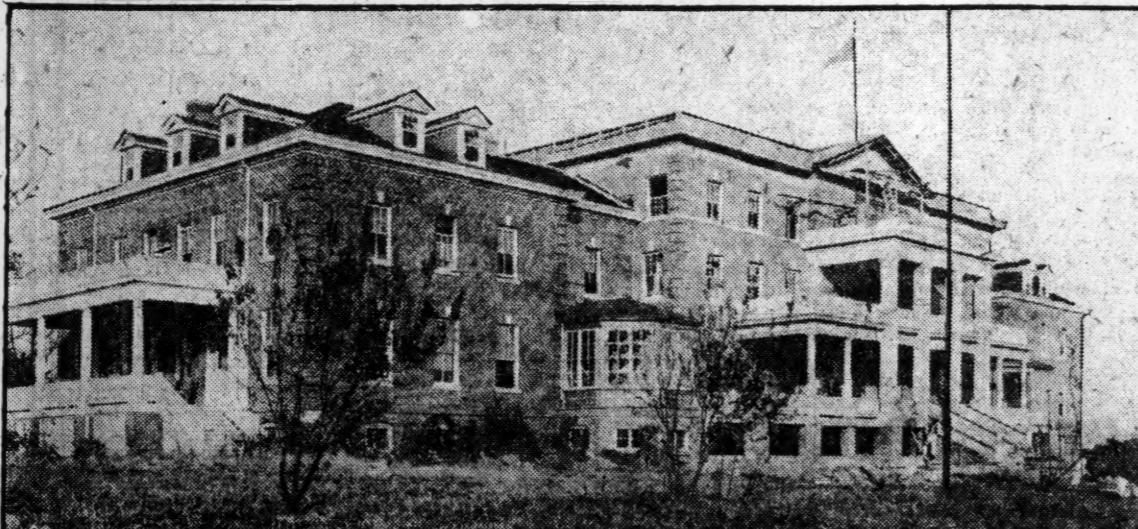
At 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

personally conducted tours of the store will be made, beginning at the restaurant, eighth floor, and comprehending everything of interest from wireless station to engine room.

### Personally Conducted Shopping

too, may be arranged in a twinkling. The shopper who is in a hurry or who wishes expert guidance, will be supplied with competent escort upon application to the Personal Service Bureau, first balcony (Hawley and Summer streets), or on application to any floor superintendent.

Building erected in Washington by fraternity and Eastern Star order costs about \$150,000



Building erected in Washington by fraternity and Eastern Star order costs about \$150,000

## HEBRIDES SONGS COLLECTED

*Unfamiliar Scales and Harmonies in Pieces Presented by Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser*

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—In the music of the Scottish Hebrides, as in that of most branches of the Celtic race, there are still in use many old-world scales, many different types or models of scales, including, but as one of the many, the widely spread, generally accepted, so-called major scale of the popular music of today.

In Hebridean music, these old scales, heptatonic form, can be found roughly by taking any eight consecutive

with the exception of a hybrid mode with a minor third, which, by the device of raising its seventh half a tone was introduced to yield the much coveted dominant discord. Development along this line practically sufficed for 300 years, i. e., until our own day. But so great a place did this dominant harmony occupy in the music-thinking of a century ago, so obsessed with it were the music makers of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries that they filled whole pages of their scores, especially toward the conclusion of a piece, with tiresome repetitions of alterations of this chord with the tonic.

### Formula Dropped

Such scale restrictions, however, for the sake of harmonic progression, made possible great developments in musical form, providing as it did (through the exclusive nature of this same dominant seventh) a definite and clearly understood means of indicating modulations and thus extending enormously the area of harmonic progression. But there came a time when the composer and the public felt no longer the need for such obvious leading strings, such well-worn threads of guidance through the mazes of musical thought. And the new way, as so often happens, came through a return to the old, just as an upward curving spiral must, to a certain extent, return to its old path. In France it happened that Ducoudray, for many years professor d'histoire générale de la musique at Paris Conservatoire, made a tour in 1881, in Brittany, to collect the remains of Celtic music still surviving in that northwestern corner of Europe. He was moved to this by the comparative study of ancient Greek musical theory and existent Greek racial folk music and the observation that these had tonal affinities with the Russian collections of folk music made by Balakireff and Rimsky Korsakoff. In a most interesting introduction to his own published collection he devoutly prays that these strange Breton airs may be "comme les matrices des formules harmoniques nouvelles qui inspireront des accents nouveaux, le jour où elles seront mises en circulation et pourront être employées spontanément par les compositeurs." Surely his prayer is answered in the modern French school of today with Debussy at its head.

These modern French revolutionaries have, with sincere audacity, thrown over the conventional idiom arising out of the restriction of harmonic thought to the domain of a chromaticized major scale. This departure from the hitherto ordered procedure in relation to chords has involved, it has been said, a proportionate departure as regards scales. The universal employment of the major and minor modes exclusively was born of expedience. They made for elasticity and security but shut out a world of effects which belonged to the old world modes alone.

Aforetime, such wealth of scale choice was possible in other than Celtic music. But there came a time when, in the development of harmonic music, the choice had to be restricted, for a time, to only two of the available modes, and this for harmonic reasons. This happened, roughly speaking, just about 300 years ago, when, through the ferment of the Renaissance, music entered upon new paths. Among the Greek culture enthusiasts of Florence in 1600 an attempt was made to revive the Greek drama. This movement resulted in modern opera. Music up to this time had been in the main melodic, even in its polyphonic manifestations. But the exigencies of Greek tragedy demanded, for their expression, the development of harmony along the line of dissonance. The dominant seventh chord was then first used with audacious freedom. This combination on the dominant (or fifth of the scale) could be found only in the mode now familiarly known as the major. Consequently, all the other scale models had, for a time, to be discarded

following the lines of the French Ducoudray. Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser has done a like work for the Celtic musical remains of the Outer Hebrides of Scotland. She has brought out a collection of these songs, after the model of Ducoudray's, with translations and piano-forte accompaniments added to the original melodies and the Celtic words. And the Macdowell Club of New York, having honored her with an invitation to come over to that city and give a recital of these interesting songs under their auspices, she has sailed for America and hopes to spend the short remainder of the year in the States letting her collections be heard.

Beginning Monday a nation-wide campaign for kind treatment of animals will be conducted by the American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, both organizations having headquarters in this city.

The plan is to send out an attractive button bearing the words, "Be Kind to Animals," in great quantities. Blue enamel signs with the same phrase in white letters will be placed on wagons, trucks, etc., with the consent of owners.

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Beginning Monday a nation

# Congress Acts on Message

Presidential Primaries Bill Being Drawn—Trust Investigation Opens Tuesday—Rural Credits Studied by Sub-Committee

## PETERS BILL IS IN

WASHINGTON—Congress has already begun preparations to follow the legislative program outlined by President Wilson in his first annual message. Today, while members of all parties in both houses were expressing approval of the message as a whole, and particularly that section which proposed a system for direct nominations of presidential candidates, Representative Rucker of Illinois, chairman of the House committee on privileges and elections, continued to frame a bill to cover all the President's recommendations in this respect. He will introduce the bill soon in the hope that he may secure committee action upon it before the holidays.

While the President remained at the White House studying the trust question, the House judiciary committee decided to launch its investigation of this subject next Tuesday. An extensive series of hearings will be begun at that time. The committee decided not to attempt to frame any legislation to supplement the Sherman law until after the President's special trust legislation message is received.

A broad investigation of rural credits, primarily toward framing a bill along lines proposed by the President, was begun today by a sub-committee of the House banking committee, of which Representative Bulkley of Ohio is chairman.

Officials of the department of agriculture testified before the committee. They told how the interest rates for money in agricultural communities varies from 6 to 12 and even 15 per cent. Dr. Carver, professor of economics of Harvard University, also outlined the technical features of the subject. A tour through the country to get first-hand information from farmers and the small bankers is planned by the committee.

Senator Kern's resolution proposing daily sessions of the Senate from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m., to hasten consideration of the administration caucus bill, was debated in the Senate today. Merits of the respective currency bills were practically ignored in the consideration of the Kern resolution. The resolution was offered Tuesday but held up by the Republicans until today.

Representative A. J. Peters' eight hour bill for women has been favorably reported by the committee on labor. Its early passage is sought. It is the first important bill to be reported this session. The bill provides a maximum eight hour day and 48 hour week for working women in the District of Columbia. It is the same as the La Follette bill, which passed the Senate last session.

Representative Mahan of Connecticut today introduced bills authorizing the survey of the Connecticut river from the sound to the head of navigation at Hartford, and of Mattabesett river in Connecticut.

Members of all parties in Congress joined today in praising President Wilson's message. His advocacy of presidential primaries caused the most comment. Some of the comments were:

"The President's recommendations are in line with the general movement to bring the people's government back to the people."—Senator Gore.

"Everybody must admit that it was the utterance of a statesman, whether or not he agreed with its details. I like the idea of the President appearing in person."—Republican House Leader Mann.

"I will introduce a presidential primary bill within a short time."—Senator Owen.

Senator Cummins and Senator Norris are already authors of such measures.

"I think the motive behind the movement just now is to escape from conditions that now exist, rather than the following of a plan that is to be a finality. I believe in the end we will work out a system quite different from anything that has been yet proposed. Meanwhile, this proposal from the President is as good as any to afford a basis to work upon."—Senator Root.

"I do not favor the primary plan, but if we are to have one, the President's idea of having the candidates sit as delegates in the convention is correct."—Senator Gallinger.

The President is right on the fundamental matter. As to the method he proposes for nominating conventions and platform making, those are details which will be worked out by experience.

—Senator Clapp.

I have always favored presidential primaries. I wish there had been one last year.—Senator Clark.

The primary is the only way of getting back to government by the people.—Senator Vardaman.

"I am unqualifiedly in favor of the primary election system," said Representative Mitchell Palmer, Democratic caucus chairman of the House.

Judson King, secretary of the National Popular Government League, endorsed the plan. "We go further," he said. "Inasmuch as we advocate the direct election by the people of the President and Vice-President without the intervention of the electoral college."

**JUDGE REPROVES GRAND JUROR**  
Oliver M. Mink, trustee of the Ames estate with an office in the Ames building, today was reproved by Judge Morton in the United States district court for not appearing yesterday as a grand juror. It was pointed out that he had been informed to appear Dec. 3 instead of Dec. 2 by his counsel.

## OPTIMISM PREVAILS IN THE ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY

Mr. McAdoo Sees Favorable Outcome of Tariff and Currency Situation Despite Fact That Revenue of Fiscal Year 1915 May Be \$21,000,000 Less.

WASHINGTON—The new tariff and income tax law will make a difference of about \$21,000,000 to the United States treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1915, estimates William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, in his annual report made public today. This sum represents the difference in ordinary receipts and estimated surpluses for 1914 and 1915. The estimated surplus for 1914 is \$34,100,000. In 1915 it will be, according to estimates, \$13,315,324.

In his report Secretary McAdoo reviews the situation relative to tariff and currency reform and as a rule reaches optimistic conclusions.

The country's total debt on June 30, 1913, was \$2,916,204,913.

The total balance in the general fund is shown to have been \$165,960,984. This is \$1,191,494 less than in 1912. The secretary's report is in part as follows:

### Tariff Reviewed

A special session of Congress convened on April 7, 1913, and immediately began to consider the important questions of tariff and currency reform. The vast economic changes involved in these two important questions had the natural effect of causing in many quarters apprehension as to the possible effects of the anticipated legislation. A feeling of unrest began to pervade business circles. In the early part of June this assumed a serious aspect. Complaints began to reach the department from many parts of the country that credits were being restricted, and that it was increasingly difficult to secure funds for the normal needs of legitimate business. To what extent these reports were justified there was no exact means of ascertaining, but the general conditions indicated a more or less acute state of affairs. In order to relieve anxiety and to let the business interests of the country understand that there was no occasion for unreasonable restriction of credits, and to destroy apprehension, and to assure the country that the means were at hand to cope successfully with any situation that might arise, the secretary announced that there was actually on hand in the treasury and ready for immediate delivery to any and every bank complying with the requirements of the law, \$500,000,000 in new bank note currency, which the secretary said he would not hesitate to issue under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland act, to banks making application therefore in accordance with the terms of that act. The relief occasioned by this announcement was instantaneous. Confidence of the banks in their ability to meet the demands of their customers was largely restored and the unfavorable symptoms promptly disappeared. So completely effective was this action that none of the \$500,000,000 of currency was applied for by the banks.

### Made Big Deposit

Toward the later part of July symptoms of uneasiness began to reappear. There was much talk about the difficulty of moving the fall crops and the annual apprehension on this score began to stalk about the country with more than usual vigor. It is a characteristic of our imperfect and unsatisfactory banking system that the very prosperity of the country becomes, at times, a menace, because of the apprehended inability of the banks to meet the seasonal demand for the large amounts of money required to move a bounteous harvest. Conditions were again becoming acute when the secretary determined to deposit from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of government funds in the national banks in those parts of the country where the necessity for funds to move the crops existed. The secretary announced that, as security for such deposits, high-class commercial paper would be accepted at 65 per cent of its face value, bearing the indorsement of the depositary bank. This was an unprecedented step, because commercial paper had never before been accepted as security for government deposits. It was, however, a necessary and highly beneficial step, because it enabled the banks to obtain the required funds upon the pledge of available paper already in their vaults. If the banks had been obliged to secure these deposits with government bonds or other fixed investments, the relief would not have been effective, because many of the banks would have been compelled to use the deposits for the purchase of the bonds required by the government as a basis to work upon."—Senator Root.

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It was essential that the action of the department should be non-partisan and non-political; the crops of Republicans, Democrats, Progressives and all other classes of the people, had to be moved, and the earnest desire of the

Working balance in treasury office	74,052,925.96
Balances in banks and in treasury of Philippine Isls.	70,097,356.26
In treasury offices	24,810,702.57
Total in general fund	105,000,984.79
June 30, 1913	107,152,478.99
Decrease in 1913	1,191,494.20

### Postoffice Estimates

The postoffice department estimates the probable expenditures for the postal service for the year 1915 at approximately \$307,000,000, and believes that if the business conditions of the country continue normal the postal revenues will probably equal the expenditures.

It is recommended that a permanent depot be established either at Dutch Harbor or Unalaska, Alaska, as a base for the operations of the service in northern waters.

At the present time coal for the fleet must be purchased practically without competition, since there is but one concern at each of these ports from which fuel can be obtained. During the past two years coal has cost at Unalaska \$12 a ton and fresh meat 30 cents a pound.

The average amounts of these items purchased annually are 4500 tons of coal and 30,000 pounds of fresh meat. Good coal can be purchased at the mines and delivered at Unalaska for about \$7 a ton. Allowing \$1 for handling, it will be seen that a saving of \$4 a ton, or \$18,000 annually, would be effected in the matter of coal alone if the government had its own station at Dutch Harbor or Unalaska.

There are other government vessels belonging to other departments which are obliged to coal at Unalaska, and the total saving to the government annually in the cost of coal would not be less than \$20,000.

### Funds Distributed

The department, having no machinery for the investigation of local credits, was obliged to rely upon the banks in the larger cities as instrumentalities for the distribution of government funds to the banks in the smaller communities.

In the discussions at Washington, the representatives of the banks were urged

to pass the government funds on to their country correspondents upon reasonable terms.

The secretary is gratified to be able to say that in most instances this was done upon a basis that seemed fair to all concerned.

The effect of this action was highly beneficial. Confidence was restored. The readiness of the government to meet every reasonable need of the banks for the legitimate purposes of crop moving had the happy effect, so the department is informed, of causing much hoarded money to be deposited in the banks. The moment it became known that the government stood ready to assist, the tension was relieved, business resumed a normal aspect, and the fall movement of crops, trade, and commerce proceeded upon an easier and safer basis than for many years past.

It is interesting to note that of the \$50,000,000 which the department offered to place in the banks for crop moving purposes, only \$34,661,000 had been called for up to Nov. 25, 1913. These funds will be gradually repaid to the treasury beginning in January, 1914.

### Receipts \$736,000,000

The ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1914 are estimated at \$736,000,000 and the ordinary disbursements at \$701,960,000, showing an estimated surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements of \$34,100,000 for the year ending June 30, 1914. Payments which may be made for the Panama canal during the year from the general fund, in the estimated sum of \$41,000,000, would, however, absorb the excess of ordinary receipts and show an excess of disbursements of \$6,900,000.

With a new tariff and income tax law in operation under the act of Congress approved Oct. 3, 1913, it is evident that the annual revenues to be received under its provisions can not be approximated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, as closely as would be the case if comparisons could be made with the operations of this law for three quarters of a preceding year. However, it is estimated that, for the fiscal year 1915, the ordinary receipts of the government will be authorized for 21 cadets and cadet engineers under instruction all the time to provide for the vacancies which occur in the authorized personnel of 242 officers of all grades. It is therefore earnestly requested that Congress be urged to allow a sufficient amount for the maintenance during the next fiscal year, to the end that the service may be able to perform the duties required of it.

### More Cadets Needed

Some relief from the critical situation regarding the recruiting of West Point's commissioned personnel, which confronted the service during the past year, was afforded by a clause in the sundry civil bill for the fiscal year 1914, which provided for the appointment of seven cadets during the current year. Even with these seven appointments, there

will still exist seven vacancies which can not be filled at the present time. It is therefore earnestly recommended that seven additional cadetships be authorized for the fiscal year 1915, making a total of 14 cadets and cadet engineers for that year. It is also urged that in 1916 permanent authorization be made for 21 cadets and cadet engineers. The record of the past shows that seven cadets is the average number needed each year to fill vacancies, and as three years is the maximum period of probation for cadets, there should be 21 cadets and cadet engineers under instruction all the time to provide for the vacancies which occur in the authorized personnel of 242 officers of all grades. It is therefore earnestly requested that Congress be urged to allow a sufficient amount for the maintenance during the next fiscal year, to the end that the service may be able to perform the duties required of it.

### One could wish that the first and third numbers had been transposed.

The light Mozart quartet makes a better "going away piece" than the heavier intellectual music of Franck.

The next number in the series of the Kneisels will be given Jan. 6, 1914, at Steinert hall. A large audience appreciated the music of last night.

### MUSIC

#### KNEISEL QUARTET

At Steinert hall last night the Kneisels played the second of its series of three concerts this season, giving the following program: Mozart quartet in F major, B. & H. No. 6; Schubert, quartet in D minor, posthumous; Franck, quintet; F minor, piano, and strings. Pianist, Michael von Zadour.

Chief interest centered in the first appearance in Boston of Michael von Zadour, the assisting pianist, who played broadly, decisively, with clarity and judgment and an excellent feeling for proportion. At no time, even in forte passages, did he overshadow the four string instruments, but his grasp of balance was marked. Then, too, he has a touch that produces a singing tone of power, smoothness and most gratifying in the Franck music. This quintet demands a sonorosity that at times taxes its orchestration. It is difficult for any string quartet to give the power of tone demanded and still keep to channels of smoothness. At times in the Kneisels' performance a certain roughness was noticeable.

The real big number of the evening was the Schubert quartet, the name of chamber music, ripe, flowing, strong, with a definiteness and power and sure-

ness of song touched but rarely by composers.

The second movement, the adagio, con moto, served to show more than anything else on the program the virtuosity of the Kneisels, both as individual players and in their ensemble.

There is a certain mellowness in their playing, a broadness and judgment of value that have so long made their playing a delight, and have kept their position in the first rank unassailed. This was shown especially as one followed the four instruments through the variations of this movement.

One could wish that the first and third numbers had been transposed. The light Mozart quartet makes a better "going away piece" than the heavier intellectual music of Franck.

### MR. HOFMANN RETURNS

Presenting a program of Chopin's music, Josef Hofmann, the pianist, gave his second recital of the season in Symphony hall on Tuesday afternoon to the approval of a fair-sized audience.

Mr. Hofmann played from representative departments of the Chopin repertory, and was not loth to put himself in comparison with Mr. Paderewski in playing the B flat minor sonata and the A flat major ballade. Of especial interest to his attentive and critical house was his interpretation of the 25 preludes. He was applauded at the end of many of them by persons in the audience who evidently knew the little pieces well themselves and appreciated an authoritative reading of them.

The pianist was a great contrast to the Josef Hofmann, who appeared at a Sunday afternoon recital a few weeks ago, being far more moderate in his expenditure of tone and more contemplative in mood. It was a remarkable exploit for an artist to change his attitude to his work and to adapt his style to a changed musical sentiment in so short a time. The tone was the most crystalline of anything that the concert halls have echoed with since the visit of De Pachmann. Chopin under Mr. Hofmann's hands was far more frank and virile than he commonly is. The preludes were the voice of the composer and not, as they were when, Mr. Busoni

played them a few seasons ago, that of the pianist.

In the reading of the ballade there was none of the fantastic Paderewski effort to force a new meaning.

### CONCORD TO HEAR CURATOR

CONCORD, Mass.—Dr. P. E. Goddard, assistant curator of anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History at New York, will lecture before the Concord Lyceum this evening.

### SALEM TO INSTALL PASTOR

SALEM, Mass.—Public installation of the Rev. Ulysses S. Milburn as pastor of the Universalist church will be held Sunday evening.

### SYMPHONY HALL

This Week Friday Eve, at 8.15 Sat. Mat. at 2.45

### Jordan Marsh Company

The

## NEW POLICY IN PHILIPPINES IS FORBES SUBJECT

Former Governor-General of Islands Hopes for Success of Wilson Administration in Giving Natives More Control

### TALKS AT CITY CLUB

Questioning the new policy of the Wilson administration in the Philippine Islands through his recommendation that the lower branches of the service in the islands be filled with the natives first, granting them promotion with the proof of efficiency, W. Cameron Forbes, recently governor-general of the islands, addressed the annual dinner of the Boston City Club at the Copley-Plaza hotel last night.

Mr. Forbes hoped for the success of President Wilson and Francis B. Harrison, the new governor-general, in their new step of giving the Filipinos control of the upper branch of the Legislature. This step, he said, he would not have dared to take. However, he said, it might not prove too radical. For he admitted that the President still maintained veto power, and all of the executive departments with one exception remain in the hands of Americans. In any case, Mr. Forbes declared that the United States must do its duty.

Over 1000 persons were seated at the tables to pay honor to the home-coming of Mr. Forbes, who had been in the islands practically 10 years. Frederick P. Fish, the new president, sat at the head table with Samuel J. Elder, his predecessor; John J. Bates, toastmaster; Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, one of the first vice-presidents of the club; Geoffrey B. Lely, the first president, and David F. Tilley, the second; Maj. Gen. S. S. Sumner, U. S. A., retired; W. T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds; James W. Rollins, Honore A. Edgecomb, John B. Nash and Addison L. Winship.

Mr. Forbes gave unstinted praise to the policies that have produced the present results in the Philippines, and at the same time asked all to suspend judgment of the new policy until the experiment has been given a chance to be worked out. He sees behind this policy a praiseworthy desire to allow the Filipinos to show what they can do.

Mr. Forbes says that President Wilson has given the Filipinos a majority of the commission and appointed them to a few other places which were previously held by Americans. There is one advantage in all this, in the opinion of Mr. Forbes, in that the steps taken are not irrevocable; for if they prove premature they can be withdrawn.

Looking at the situation broadly, he says that there is one fundamental thing to which the United States has pledged itself, to establish and maintain a stable government in the Philippine Islands.

He therefore points out that the people of the Philippine Islands and the nations of the world have the right to demand that the United States see to it that every step taken in the process of giving the Filipinos participation in their own government makes for stability, or at least will in no way jeopardize that stability of government upon which all progress depends. He pointed out that the test of success of any new policy which may be established must be found in the figures showing the rate of progress under that government.

Mr. Forbes called attention to the fact that the real significance of the American work in the Philippines has been giving freedom to millions of people really held in servitude.

He maintained that the premature withdrawal from the islands and relinquishment of control would set back the hands of the clock, undo the work done and return these people to bondage.

The present degree of absolute control, in Mr. Forbes' opinion, has every advantage both for Americans and Filipinos, and to give it up for the vague, indeterminate control under neutralization, where several countries agree to keep their hands off and let the natives mismanage things, is to put the United States in position to stand by and see the expected happen.

Mr. Forbes with very evident satisfaction at the splendid record of the past four years, dating from the time when free trade was granted with the United States, and the progressive condition of the country and its government turned over to the new administration, gave numerous statistics to support his allegations.

Stating that the gross business in 1909 done by merchants and manufacturers was \$190,000,000, he said that in 1913 this business reached \$336,000,000, or nearly double, and the gross increase in four years, taking the increase of each year over 1909, aggregated over \$300,000,000.

First-class roads, he said, were far and away better than those to be found in the environs of Boston and now reach over 1300 miles with an almost equal mileage of second-class roads.

Mr. Forbes said that in the work of drilling artesian wells to give the people a pure water supply, many of the wells proved to be gushers, and more than \$30 of them were drilled when he left the islands.

Among other things Mr. Forbes said that his administration has built and maintained over 100 new lighthouses, that the resources of the commercial banks have more than doubled, that the postal receipts have gone from about \$120,000 a year to \$380,000 a year in 10 years, and that the telegraph receipts have shown a similar increase.

## MAY TEACHERS BE UNIONIZED

Editorial Reference to the Effort in Boston Points to a Difference in Public Service

There is no novelty in the proposal that public employees shall form into unions, but when it is extended to the teachers in the public schools it challenges discussion of the entire program. The effort has been renewed in Boston to bring the teachers into affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The arguments in favor of their organization are not publicly made and do not need to be known in order to reach conclusions. Those against it are of a kind that none in its favor can remove, the one being on the plane of a selfish or at best a class advantage and the other on the plane of a public responsibility.

If unionism meant organization for the betterment of the service, for the inculcation of a stronger fealty to the employer and a higher efficiency in the servant, there would be no forceful reason why it might not extend to the professions in general. It would be the gain of all. Taking teaching as an instance it is conceivable that the schools would be helped by the lifting of the standards of conduct through class effort. Taking it as a branch of the public service there would be no more objection and the same advantage. Likewise it would be desirable to have a legislators' union even at the risk that a general strike, because the voters had failed to reelect some member of it should result in a suspension of law making. But the union's object is not so idealistic. It is highly practical. There is no need of evidence to show that it concerns itself chiefly with the questions of pay and hours of work.

It is hard to take seriously the proposal of teachers' unions. It seems safe to leave its defeat to the discriminatory faculties of the most intelligent class of public servants. But the argument against it is in only varying degree applicable to all the projects of unionizing workers for the public. If governments need free hand to employ on public and not class standards of efficiency and to fix pay with the single purpose to have it commensurate with real service, then the intrusion of the class movement is mischievous. The supreme difficulty in holding up the public service to efficiency is already the establishment of a sense of personal obligation. Not less but more personal consideration of fitness would everywhere be said to be the need. The public has a right to be the master and the judge and to have its will prevail. It has not yet proved itself less than reasonable in its treatment of those who enter its employ.

### ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

#### Army Orders

WASHINGTON — Lieut. Col. T. J. Lewis, cavalry, retirement announced. Lieut. Col. T. J. Lewis, cavalry, assigned to active duty and detailed for general recruiting service; to Columbus barracks, Ohio, for instruction for 10 days; thence to Oklahoma, Okla., for duty, relieving First Lieut. C. J. Naylor, fourth cavalry. Lieutenant Naylor joins his regiment.

Depot quartermaster, Boston, Mass., or one of his commissioned assistants, proceed to Gloucester, Mass., to inspect factory facilities of the Gloucester Manufacturing Company for manufacture of ponchos for quartermaster's department. Maj. J. C. Waterman, quartermaster corps, relieved detail in that corps; remain on present duties.

Maj. C. H. Muir, infantry, to following named places in Indiana on dates specified to make special inspection of certain organizations of militia of Indiana: Columbia City, company G, third infantry, Dec. 9; Kokomo, company I, second infantry, Dec. 10; Indianapolis, company C, second infantry, Dec. 11; Indianapolis, company A, signal corps, Dec. 11; Franklin, company E, second infantry, Dec. 12; Jeffersonville, company M, first infantry, Dec. 13.

Orders Oct. 3 relating to Capt. H. G. Davis, thirteenth infantry, revoked.

Capt. C. M. Gordon, Jr., sixth infantry, to following named places in Missouri on dates specified to make special inspection of certain organizations of militia of Missouri: St. Joseph, company K, fourth infantry, Dec. 15; Unionville, company B, fourth infantry, Dec. 17; Moberly, company M, fourth infantry, Dec. 18.

Capt. R. E. Grinstead, infantry, to following named places in Illinois on dates specified to make special inspection of certain organizations of militia of Illinois: Greenville, company E, fourth infantry, Dec. 15; Bloomington, company D, fifth infantry, Dec. 16; Galesburg, company C, sixth infantry, Dec. 17; De Kalb, company A, third infantry, Dec. 18; Chicago, company K, seventh infantry, Dec. 19; Woodstock, company G, third infantry, Dec. 20.

Capt. B. Palmer, cavalry, to the following named places in Louisiana, on dates specified, to make special inspection of certain organizations of militia of Louisiana: New Orleans, troop A, cavalry, Dec. 5; Jennings, troop B, cavalry, Dec. 6.

Orders Nov. 25 amended to direct Capt. C. B. Gatewood, ordnance department, to proceed to Galveston, Tex., via Springfield armory, Mass., and Washington, D. C.

Capt. W. M. Wilhelm, ordnance department, make not to exceed four visits during December to Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., on business pertaining to inspection of material under manufacture for ordnance department.

Navy Orders

Commander Thomas Washington, to board of inspection and survey for ships, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant-Commander G. H. Fischer, detached the Alabama, to the Tennessee. Lieut. H. R. Greenlee, Lieut. (junior grade) N. L. Nichols, Ensign H. L. Merring, Ensign C. E. Battle, Jr., and Ensign H. M. Branham, detached the Montgomery, to the Montana.

Lieut. E. L. D. Breckinridge, infantry, to following named places in Kentucky. Ensign J. D. Moore, detached the York-

town to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal. Passed Assistant Surgeon D. G. Sutton, detached the Montgomery to the Montana.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sankey Bacon, detached the Hartford, to reserve torpedo division, Charleston, S. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. T. Miller, detached reserve torpedo division, Charleston, S. C., to the Hannibal.

Assistant Surgeon R. F. Sheehan, detached the Hannibal, to Atlantic reserve fleet.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. E. Wainwright, detached the Montgomery, to wait orders.

Cheif Gunner H. V. Barr and Gunner W. T. Hull, detached the Montgomery to the Montana.

Cheif Machinist W. S. White, to works of New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J.

Cheif Machinist Arthur Cottrell, detached the West Virginia, to Mendocino state hospital, California.

Cheif Machinist L. F. Miller, detached the Montgomery, to the Montana.

Movements of Vessels

The Arethusa arrived at Port Arthur, Tex. The Cheyenne from Bremerton to cruise in Puget sound.

The Nanshan from San Francisco to Mazatlan.

The Truxton arrived in Santa Cruz. The F-1, F-2, F-3 and F-4 from San Pedro to Mare island.

The Dolphin arrived in Washington. The Cassin from Washington to Pensacola.

The Callao from Hongkong to cruise up West river.

Notes

Flag of the commander-in-chief Pacific reserve fleet has been temporarily transferred from the Colorado to the West Virginia.

The Yorktown will leave Mare island within a few days for San Diego for target practice.

CONG. STEVENS MAY GET BOARD SEAT

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Congressman Raymond B. Stevens is being considered for an appointment to the interstate commerce commission by President Wilson to fill a vacancy. Congressman Stevens has made a specialty of the study of commerce.

REPUBLICANS ASK RECOUNT

PORTLAND, Me.—By request of the Republican city committee, there will be a reexamination of the 10,000 ballots cast in Monday's municipal election.

## These Famous Pianists will play on Your Own Piano

Arthur Friedheim

Tina Lerner

Frank La Forge

John Powell

Clinton Jonas

G. Aldo Randegger

Clarence Adler

Mme. Carbonnel

Daniel Gregory

Mason

Felix Arndt

Ethel Ponce

Germaine Schnitzer

C. Von Sternberg

Henry Frantzen

F. Himmelsreich

Nelly Peters Pond

Howard Earshaw

Nathan Fryer

Rita Ricardi

Sylvester Belmonte

Edith Thompson

Eleanor Stanley

The very piano now standing in your home, irrespective of its style, make or age!

ONE of these distinguished artists, Mr. Friedheim, is known as the greatest living interpreter of Liszt; another, the brilliant young Russian, Miss Lerner, with her almost faultless technique, is considered by many critics as the greatest of living women pianists. These and any of a score of other eminent artists will play your own piano in your own home whenever you desire through the

Artist Autograph Rolls of

## The Telektra Piano Player

These remarkable "Autograph" Records reproduce all the varieties of expression and tempo just as the artists played the composition. Even the strength of the blows with which the keys are struck are cut into the thin brass rolls. Telektra will play these records *absolutely unassisted* with the finish and touch of a master musician.

If, however, you prefer to put your own interpretation into the music by a mere pressure of the finger or a turn of the wrist you control every measure of expression with its various shades and depths of its ever changing tempo.

Remember your feet have nothing to do—there are no noisy bellows—foot pumping has been wholly eliminated—electricity takes its place.

\$350

\$450

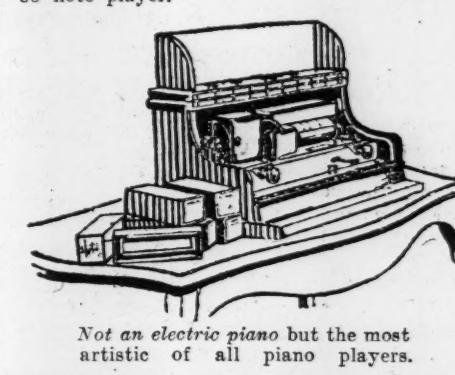
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If you cannot call and hear the marvellous Telektra, write today for illustrated literature.

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Not an electric piano but the most artistic of all piano players.

## L. P. Hollander & Co.

Wish to announce that for the rest of this week every Hat in their Millinery Department, regardless of style or cost, will be marked as follows:

Tailored Hats, trimmed with Ribbon and Wings . . . \$8.00

Tailored Hats, trimmed with Numidi and Flowers . . . \$10.00

Dressy Hats, trimmed with Goura, Feathers and Fur . . . \$15.00

NOTHING RESERVED  
EVERY HAT IN STOCK IN THIS SALE

The third winter season of America's finest and most exclusive train begins December ninth, Tuesdays thereafter except Christmas week. The only extra-fare train between Chicago, Kansas City and Los Angeles. Has new all-steel Pullmans. Every travel luxury, including ladies' maid, manicure, stenographer, valet, barber and bath.

Make your reservations early as space is limited.

S. W. Manning, G.N.E.A. 336 Washington St., Boston, Mass.



Talking Machine Owners

Equip Your Machine with the

ARTE STE TONE MAGNIFIER

THE PERFECT TONE PRODUCER

Eliminates mechanical effects, needle noises and

gives you clear, distinct, NATURAL TONE.

Easily adjusted to any machine or type of Reproducer.

By Mail, \$1.50

THE STETSON MFG. CO., Hippodrome Building, CLEVELAND, O.



## LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Grand Rapids Rotary Exhibition of Water Colors by Americans Draws Attention

This is the week that the public library of Grand Rapids, Mich., opens the annual rotary exhibition of selected water colors by American artists. The pictures will be on view for nearly a month. In the historical room during December there will be on exhibition a series of pictures illustrative of "The Arts of Illustration," which is the subject upon which Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, is to lecture Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, at the Ryerson public library.

When I first took charge of the immigrant department in our library, says Marguerite Reid, librarian in Providence, R. I., what impressed me most was the unfailing courtesy of my public. The immigrant invariably takes time to say "Good morning," and "Thank you," and "Good by," for he has not yet acquired our American spirit of hurry. He has a keen appreciation of a kindness and a strong desire to reciprocate a kindly act, as is evidenced by gifts to our department. A few weeks ago came 60 volumes in Portuguese from the Portuguese consul. A Yiddish magazine is subscribed for by a Jew for the library. A young Greek gave us a copy of "Pilgrim's Progress" in modern Greek, which, by the way, he had read six times. I wonder how many of us have gone through it once. It is a classic of our literature. He has been in this country two years, in Providence but a few months, and is a constant reader in the department and a book borrower.

I might mention, in passing, the facility of these people in acquiring languages. An Armenian who does not find anything that interests him in Armenian will almost never turn away without a French book. I noticed with interest two girls and a young man, who could read both French and German besides Armenian, finally choose Anatole France's poetry to take home. The other day an Armenian asked for Emerson's "Conduct of Life" in English, and is present coming to the department during his lunch hour to read it. Many of the better educated Jews will read Russian, Yiddish and German, anyway, and sometimes French, Italian and Spanish, too. A young Roumanian Jew about 16 years old, who has been in America but three months, was reading a simple history of the United States, stories of famous American statesmen, and a geography of the United States in English.

When W. A. Borden, the first director of the state libraries in Baroda, India, gave up his work there the members of the central library department sent him a letter attesting their appreciation not only of his service in being the first to introduce scientific library training into India, but also of the man himself. This letter, which is printed in the November number of the Library Journal, says in part: "By your sweet, genial and imperious nature you have won the hearts of all that came into contact with you. Anger never affected the serenity nor did the sense of authority disturb the equanimity of your temper. You treated all equally irrespective of their rank or scholarship. You always encouraged the deserving and sympathized with the failings of the weak. It is this side of your nature that has appealed to us most and has evoked our utmost admiration."

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 553, occupied by General Manager Benjamin R. Pollock and party, was attached to the Canadian Pacific railway Montreal express, from North station last night en route to Newport, Vt.

The car department of the New Haven road has received from the Readville shops two steel frame government standard mail cars for holiday service between Boston and Provincetown.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany road has a large floating gang with two work trains installing a passing siding at North Grafton.

Aleppo Temple Mystic Shriners occupying a special Pullman sleeper attached to the Fitchburg road's Albany express arrived at North station from Troy, N. Y., at 7 o'clock this morning.

Percy Litchfield, passenger train master Providence division New Haven road, with headquarters at Providence, is a business visitor at South station general office today.

The baggage department of the New Haven road has a force of men unloading scenery and effects of the Century Opera Company at Rogers avenue, near the Boston opera house.

The American Express Company received at South station over the Boston & Albany road yesterday, eight Puget Sound railway passenger equipped refrigerator cars loaded with Columbia river salmon consigned to the Boston market.

Conrad's orchestra occupied reserved Pullman equipment attached to the New Haven road's shore line express from South station at 8:16 o'clock this morning en route to New York city.

## PRECINCT VOTING TALKED IN MILTON

MILTON, Mass.—The question of dividing the town into precincts was discussed by about 50 citizens last night at a meeting in the town hall. The committee took the matter under advisement and will make its report before the coming March meeting.

1. The elimination of word books for little children, and the basing of their reading upon their inherent love for folk lore and verse.

2. The elimination of interpreted folk lore, such as many of the modern kindergarten versions.

3. The elimination of the modern fairy tale, except as it has vitality and

## ST. LOUIS TRAFFIC CLUB FOR HIGHER RATES ON FREIGHT

Representatives of Shippers Pass Resolution Approving Roads' Request for Increase

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The sixth annual dinner of the Traffic Club of St. Louis Tuesday evening was a great success. Charles Nagel, formerly of the Taft cabinet, was the chief speaker. He gave an address on "Opportunity for Cooperation." Other prominent men spoke, advocating cooperation of all interests and the public, looking to the establishment of equitable rates and conditions for railroads, securing the greatest good for the greatest number as the fundamental principle of American civilization.

The Traffic Club is composed of representatives of manufacturing, commercial, shipping and railroad interests. A representative of one of the largest shippers in the United States offered a resolution that the club approve the request of the railroads for a 5 per cent freight rate increase. The resolution was carried unanimously and will be conveyed to the interstate commerce commission.

Without analyzing the weaknesses of all these types, I wish to say a word about the series form for story and classed books. The series must be judged not only by content, but it must be recognized that by the admission of such a form of literature the tendency of the child toward independence of book judgment and book selection is lessened and the way paved for the weakest form of adult literature.

The last policies regarding book selection developed on the same principles within the past three years have been these:

1. The elimination of periodical literature for young children, such as the Children's magazine and Little Folks, since their reading can be varied more wholesomely without it.

2. The elimination, or use in small numbers, of a type of history and biography which lacks scholarly, or even serious treatment, such as the Pratt histories.

3. Lessening the number of titles of miscellaneous collections of folklore in which there are objectionable individual tales; as, for instance, buying only the Blue, Red, Green and Yellow fairy books.

4. Recognizing "blind alleys" in children's fiction, such as the boarding school story and the covert love story, and buying no new titles of those types.

Alfred Noyes, the English poet, is to speak at the joint meeting of the New York and Long Island Library Clubs and the New Jersey Library Association on the afternoon of Dec. 11.

Librarians will be interested to note that the Harvard University Press has just put out a city planning classification, the work of James S. Pray and Theodore Kimball. It is described as a comprehensive analysis of the subject, arranged for the classification of books, plans, photographs, notes and other collected material. "So far as we know," the authors state, "this is the first comprehensive, systematic setting forth of the scope and varied character of this field to such a scale."

**Facing Christmas**

Our Christmas exhibition this season has no equal in this country for delightful environment, the variety and correctness of taste in its offering, the ease of selection, and the intrinsic value of every article.

**Small Military Brushes**

Ebony backs, in pigskin case, as shown ..... 3.25  
With gold plated monogram ..... 4.00

**English Travelling Goods**  
Of Pronounced Distinction

English Hand Sewn Gloves for men and women ..... 1.50  
English Walking Sticks with hall marked silver mounts ..... 1.25  
English Hand Sewn Travelling Bags, from ..... 11.50  
English Hand Sewn Suit Cases, from ..... 28.00  
American Made Suit Cases, from ..... 6.50  
American Made Bags with hand sewn frame and corners, from ..... 8.50

**Trefousse Gloves**

We have been appointed one of the agents in Boston for these celebrated French gloves.

All shades with fancy embroidered backs ..... 2.25  
White glace sixteen button ..... 3.50

**Steamer Rugs from 6.50**

DISTINCTIVE ENGLISH PERSONAL CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS

With Envelopes to Match From 2.00 a dozen.

Orders taken up to Dec. 20th. Samples shown.

**Steamer and Wardrobe Trunks**  
**Fitted Bags and Toilet Cases**  
**Automobile Trunks and Robes**  
**English Umbrellas and Walking Sticks**

Mail Orders Responded to Promptly

**London Harness Co.**

176 Devonshire St. 27 Federal St.

(IN JOHN HANCOCK BLDG.)

Between Milk and Franklin Streets

**MRS. ROOSEVELT OFF TO PANAMA**  
LIMA, Peru—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. L. Margaret Roosevelt arrived here Monday night, and will continue their journey to Panama Tuesday afternoon.

**HENRY STERLING SPEAKS**  
Henry Sterling of the Massachusetts homestead commission spoke last night at the Labor Forum, Wells Memorial building, on "Better Houses for Working People."

**MERCHANTS ABANDON PREMIUMS**  
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Brunswick Business Men's Association last evening voted to abolish the use of trading stamps and all forms of premium schemes.

**NATIONAL ROAD DAY PROPOSED**  
WASHINGTON—A permanent public holiday on June 17 in each year to be called "National Road day" was proposed in a bill Tuesday by Representative Ferris of Oklahoma.

# James McCreery & Co

34th Street 5th Avenue  
New York

## Extensive Assortments

of merchandise are concentrated in the Thirty-fourth street Establishment, and such unusual price concessions as are herewith offered prevail in every department

On Thursday and Friday

### WOMEN'S GLOVES

"McCreery" 1-button Doeskin in Natural or White. value 1.00, 85c pair

12-button Length Mousquetaire Glace in White or Black with white sewing. value 2.50, 1.65 pair

16-button length Mousquetaire White Glace. value 3.00, 2.10 pair

### HANDKERCHIEFS

For Men and Women

Women's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, with initial. value 1.50 doz. Box of 6, 85c

Women's Pure Linen Handkerchiefs in new Filet designs. value 4.50 doz. 25c each; doz., 2.65

Women's Princess Lace Handkerchiefs. values 1.00 and 1.25, 65c and 85c each

Men's Pure Linen Tape and Check Handkerchiefs, hand lettered. Box of 6, 2.90

Children's Colored Border Handkerchiefs with initial. Box of 6, 75c

### "McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

25,000 Yards of Double Width Brocaded Silks and Satins in elaborate designs and a choice variety of the latest evening and afternoon colors, also White or Black. 1.50 to 2.50 yd. value 2.25 to 4.50

Double Width Chiffon Dress Velvet in the latest changeable combinations for street wear. Also Black Dress Velvet. value 6.00, 3.50 yd.

### DRESS GOODS

5,000 Dress Patterns of Plain and Novelty Woolen Fabrics in the prevailing weaves and color combinations, also Black. 2.75 to 10.00 pattern

Black Satin-Finish Broadcloth, sponged and shrunk. value 2.25, 1.45 yd.

Purchases will be suitably boxed upon request.

### HOUSE DRESSES AND APRONS

Percale, Gingham and Chambray Dresses in sizes from 34 to 42. 95c, 1.25 and 1.45 value 1.25 to 2.00

A full range of Houses Dresses as follows:

Black Sateen ..... 1.95

Black Percale ..... 2.25

Black Soisette ..... 3.00

Black Poplin ..... 3.95

Black Mohair ..... 5.00, 7.50 and 8.25

Lawn Aprons with or without bibs; large and small sizes. value 65c to 1.35, 45c, 65c and 95c

### INFANTS' DEPARTMENT

To Close Out

The remaining stock of Little Children's Coats of Zibeline, Cheviot, Velvet, Corduroy and Fancy Fabrics. Size 2 to 5 years. 4.50, 6.95, 8.50 to 15.00 value 7.50 to 25.00

Children's Velour and Velvet Hats. 1.95, 3.50, 7.50 and 10.00 value 4.50 to 18.50

### WOMEN'S SUITS AND DRESSES

Tailor-made Suits of Plain Velveteen and Corduroy, many fur trimmed. formerly 39.50 and 45.00, 25.00 and 35.00

A collection of Tailored Suits, attractive models and smart woolen fabrics. formerly 39.50 and 45.00, 18.50 and 25.00

Afternoon Dresses of Velveteen, Serge and handsome Woolen materials. formerly 18.50 to 32.50, 10.50, 14.50 and 18.50

Afternoon Dresses of Charmeuse, Meteor and Crepe de Chine, smart, effective models. formerly 22.50 and 32.50, 12.50 and 16.50

Separate Skirts in a variety of fashionable Plaid or Check fabrics, also Velveteen and Broadcloth. 3.75, 5.75 to 12.50 formerly 6.50 to 18.50

### CORSETS & BRASSIERES

"American Lady" Corsets, an extensive variety of models for medium, slender and well developed figures.

Made in Coutil ..... 1.00, 1.50 to 3.00

Made in Broche ..... 3.00, 3.50 to 5.00

### CORSETS & BRASSIERES

A collection of incomplete sizes in "C. B. a la Spirite," W. B. Reduso, Successo, La Vida and "American Lady" Corsets. value 3.00 to 5.00, 1.95

Brassieres made of fine batiste and all-over embroidery trimmed with lace. value 2.50 and 4.00

### WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Lingerie, Voile and Crepe Blouses, in high and low neck models, with long or three-quarter sleeves. values 2.95 and 3.75, 2.00 and 2.95

Colored Chiffon Blouses with drop shoulder; vest of shadow lace and brocaded velvet; finished with net sleeves, collar and frill; all the new shades. value 5.00, 3.75

Dainty Hand made French Blouses, fine hemmed and embroidered models. value 4.95 to 8.50, 3.25, 4.95 and 6.75

Fine Shadow Lace and Net Blouses, in a variety of new and attractive models. 4.95 value 6.50

Plain or Crinkled Crepe de Chine Blouses in semi-tailored and dressy effects. 4.95, 6.95 and 10.75 value 6.50 to 12.50

### UMBRELLAS

For Men and Women

Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, tape edge; handles, long etched and hand-engraved Sterling Silver, Fancy Trimmed Wood, Gunmetal, Staghorn, Capehorn, Etched and Engraved Sterling Silver Caps. value 6.00 to 8.00, 3.85 and 4.85

Twilled Silk Umbrellas, tape edge; handles, Gunmetal, Ebonine, Pimento, Mission and Boxwood, Staghorn, or Capehorn, with Sterling Silver caps and trimmings. value 4.00 to 5.00, 2.85

Umbrellas of piece-dyed silk mixed fabrics, handles of Capehorn, Staghorn, Plain and Carved Wood with Sterling Silver trimmings; English Furze, Boxwood, and Mission with Sterling Silver caps and bands. values 2.50 and 3.00, 1.75

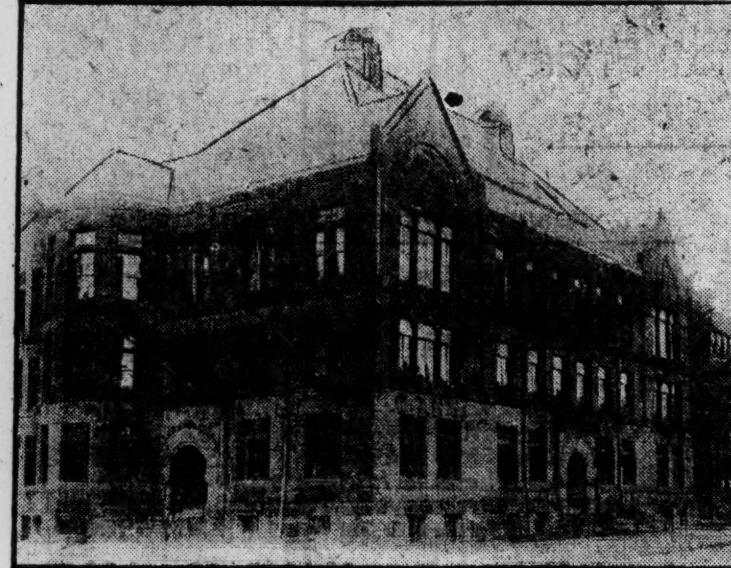
# Normal Art School Desires New Site

Board of Education Will Ask Legislature to Buy Land for Larger Buildings With More Accommodations

## DATA SHOW GROWTH

It is the intention of the Massachusetts Board of Education to make request of the incoming Legislature for an appropriation sufficient to purchase land on which to erect new buildings for the Massachusetts normal art school, which is now located on the corner of Newbury and Exeter streets, according to the official statement issued by Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, today. The board some years ago decided that the school was in need of a new site, new buildings and more adequate equipment. The board has no specific site in view, leaving this matter to be taken up in the

PRESENT LOCATION TERMED OUTGROWN



Normal Art building, Newbury and Exeter streets

event that the Legislature looks favorably upon the proposal.

It is the belief of the board of education, however, that the new site should be sufficiently close to the center of the metropolitan area of Boston to insure ready access by the large number of day students who attend from all parts of this district, as well as for evening students in advanced classes who may be expected to take advantage of the facilities provided for evening instruction to be offered to artisans and workers engaged during the day.

In calling for a report upon the material needs of the normal art school, James Frederick Hopkins, director of art education, was instructed by the commissioner of education to study the history of the school, its accomplishment, the modern demands of education and industry upon its graduates and to estimate as far as possible the future growth and opportunities of the school. This report has furnished the board of education with the data upon which they have based their action.

At present the attendance at the school is not more than 325 pupils, from 50 to 60 being denied admission each year because of limited space. The departments of instruction include courses on the applied arts in the public schools, applied design and interior decoration, modeling and sculpture, graphic arts, drawing and painting, mechanical drafting, architectural drafting, metal work, jewelry and costume design.

The history of the school has been one of continuous growth. The first steps in its formation were taken by citizens who presented a petition to the Legislature in 1869 asking provision for instruction in industrial art in the state. This resulted in making drawing a required study in the public day schools, in establishing evening schools for mechanics and artisans and finally in the formation in 1873 of the Massachusetts normal art school, a solely professional and vocational institution for the training of competent leadership in industrial art.

The first sessions of the school were held in rooms on the third floor of a former dwelling house at 33 Pemberton square, then controlled by the Commonwealth for office purposes. Preparations were made to accommodate 55 students. Notices of the proposed opening were sent to the daily papers throughout the state and on Nov. 6, 1873, a preliminary examination for admission was given. The school opened Nov. 11 with an enrollment of 107 students, 68 of whom were women and 39 men. They represented Massachusetts citizens from 29 cities and towns. In order to make it possible for all students to take the work the daily program was divided into three sections, with a corresponding subdivision of students.

During the first year the number of students increased to 134. The following year, with an enrollment of 239 pupils, the classes were held in rooms on the first and second floors of another house at 24 Pemberton square. At the beginning of the third year of the school the board of education leased 10 rooms at 28 School street, for a term of five years. This year saw the completion of the outline for a four-year course of instruction.

The first diploma from the school was taken in 1876 by a student who completed the four-year course in three years. Again the school was moved, and in 1880 it opened in the Deacon house on upper Washington street, where it remained six years. In 1885 the Legislature made an appropriation for the erection of the present building at the corner of Exeter and Newbury streets.

The building was ready for occupancy at the opening of the second half year 1887. As the school continued to grow an annex was soon added, and attic studios and basement workshops were finished off. There are now 24 studios and classrooms independent of lunch room and assembly hall in the building. Eleven of these require artificial light most of the time. The halls, lockers, stairways, dressing rooms, and certain of the offices also require artificial lighting.

With the number of students now working at the school, from 30 to 50 per cent more working floor space in properly lighted rooms is necessary, the recommendations say. Other points noticed in the building as calling for remedy are ventilation, fire hazards, repairs and a new lighting system. The new buildings, it is contended, should provide for possible expansion of the school for at least the next 25 to 50 years. With new buildings it is seen the future scope of the school is expensive. Other departments of industrial art made possible to be developed include applied arts in all relation to home furnishing and use in materials of

## FEDERAL AGENT SENT TO ACT AS STRIKE MEDIATOR

Secretary of Labor Wilson Orders Department Solicitor to Go to Indianapolis Teamster Contest for an Immediate Probe

## MR. WILSON ENGAGED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Employers of 600 teamsters wanted to sign the union agreement today, but Thomas J. Farrell, union organizer, told them that until 1500 men are affected by such requests the men would not return to work.

It is not believed that the large employers, banded together, will sign the union agreement.

Five hundred armed strike breakers left their quarters in an empty warehouse early today and marched under police escort to the barns of the largest employers, prepared to move wagons. Up to this afternoon, however, no large attempt to operate has been made.

Strike breakers in a riot at Washington and West streets this morning shot Samuel Rutledge, a striker. A bullet lodged in his leg.

DENVER—Secretary of Labor Wilson today announced that he had ordered J. Densmore, solicitor of the department to proceed to Indianapolis forthwith to investigate the Indianapolis strike situation. The secretary himself will remain in Colorado pending further developments in the miners' strike situation. Mr. Densmore will attempt to act as mediator at Indianapolis.

## SHIPPERS ASK TO SEE PROPOSED RATES ON B. & M.

Representatives of New England trade organizations held a conference with the public service commission today on the proposed rates on the Boston & Maine railroad.

C. H. Tiffany, traffic manager of the New England Paper & Pulp Association, and C. E. Hanscom, secretary of the Boston Wholesale Grocers Association, requested that the members of their organizations, through them, be allowed to examine the new schedule of rates which are being prepared for the Boston & Maine.

The shippers were allowed to examine the schedules as presented by Benjamin Campbell, vice-president of the Boston & Maine, and they asked this same privilege for the revised schedule which the members of the public service commissions of the New England states, under Chairman Charles A. Prouty of the interstate commerce commission, have prepared.

They wished to make recommendations or comments on the revised list before it goes into effect.

## HARVARD FACULTY MAKES NEW RULE FOR THE HOLIDAYS

In order to prevent the students from departing from Cambridge at the time of the holiday vacation before the examinations are over, the president and faculty of Harvard University have ordered that every man must this year register both before and after the college recess. On Dec. 20 when the vacation begins every man must register after his fast recitation. When he comes back in two weeks he must register again that he has returned.

## TWO PASSENGERS ARE CITIZENS

But two of the passengers reaching Boston this afternoon from Bremen on the North German Lloyd line steamship Konig, Captain Mayer, were citizens—Mrs. Olive Timmons of Boston and Mrs. Wilhelmine Zink of Lawrence. The vessel landed 14 cabin and 539 steerage passengers, being three days later.

On board are 15 cabin and 650 steerage passengers which the vessel will carry to New York, and 25 cabin and 15 steerage destined for New Orleans.

## BOY SCOUT PLAY AT PRIVATE VIEW

A free exhibition of the boy scout motion picture play to open in Woburn Friday night for a run of five weeks in different sections of Greater Boston, will be given tonight in Huntington hall, Rogers building, M. I. T. Nine hundred teachers, social workers, members of the city's leading business organizations and societies have been invited.

"The Making of a Scout," the title of the play, presents the many scout activities through the lengthy film. President Woodrow Wilson is in the drama.

## B. & M. TO TELL LYNN PLANS

President Morris MacDonald of the Boston & Maine will hold another conference Dec. 16 with Lynn officials and members of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce to tell what the road will do relative to the removal of the Mt. Vernon street grade.

At the Westminster hotel after the drill they listened to a talk by Captain Bryant of troop B, second New York state cavalry, who told about his organization, which has a 220-acre farm and country club at Huntington, L. I.

## SIDNEY WINSLOW DENIES INTENT TO MONOPOLIZE

President of United Shoe Machinery Company, on Stand in Government Suit, Gives Reasons for Consolidation

## LEASES EXPLAINED

Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company, resuming his testimony today in the Sherman anti-trust suit of the government against the United Shoe Company, seeking the dissolution of the alleged shoe machinery trust, before Judges Putnam, Dodge and Brown in the federal court, denied any intent at monopoly.

Not only did Mr. Winslow deny any intent of that nature on his part, but he testified that he never heard any talk of that kind from any other officer of the company.

James A. Fowler, special assistant to the United States attorney-general, objected to this line of testimony on the ground that the law did not seek to search the human heart, but to determine intent by circumstantial evidence.

Mr. Winslow, however, was allowed to testify as to himself. The reasons for the consolidation of the Goodyear and McKay companies with the Consolidated and the formation of the United Shoe Machinery Company, he said, were first to increase the productive efficiency of the machines owned by the waiting uniting companies.

Second, to economize in the manufacture of machines themselves, to bring the manufacture into one modern factory and to standardize the manufacture.

Third, to encourage and increase the manufacture of Goodyear welt shoes by developing new machines, introducing new methods to lower cost, to assist and aid manufacturers of welt shoes and to induce other shoe manufacturers to manufacture welt shoes.

Fourth, to develop a better service for the instruction of operatives in the use of machines and to decrease the proportionate expense of this service by avoiding duplication of service and men.

He stated that he first discussed a consolidation with Elmer P. Howe, of Boston, about the middle of 1898. Mr. Winslow was business adviser for the Consolidated & McKay Lasting Machinery Company at the time Howe was manager for the Goodyear Company. He closed negotiations with the McKay company shortly before the organization of the United company in February, 1899. The negotiations were closed, he testified, with James J. Storrow of Boston and Atty. Rudolph Matz of Chicago. Mr. Storrow's father had been adviser to Gordon McKay, who held the largest interest in the McKay company and Mr. Storrow represented that interest.

Relative to the two of the clauses in the leases to which the government has objected, Mr. Winslow testified that they were used in the leases of the consolidated company prior to the formation of the United. These two clauses required shoe manufacturers to run the leased machines to their full capacity and to lease additional machines from the United if other machines were required.

Conditions in the shoe factories made it necessary, he said, to use these two clauses in the leases. In the first place prejudice to machinery by the workers and manufacturers had to be overcome. Many shoe manufacturers held the machines as clubs over the heads of the workmen to keep down labor troubles. As a result many machines were kept idle while the company had no right to take them out of the factory.

It became evident that the company must have some security for its investment, the returns on which were in the shape of royalties. This brought about the use of the clause requiring manufacturers to use the machines to their full capacity.

Regarding additional machinery, he said, it became advisable to use it more and more as hand labor was eliminated.

At the opening of court Judge Putnam took occasion to correct the impression he made on the previous day regarding the Sherman act. He said that when he applied the adjective retrogressive to the act he did not intend to express his opinion but merely to ask a question.

## ARCADIA FIRE FACTS SOUGHT BY GRAND JURY

(Continued from page one)

partment, James Denessey, police inspector and several others. In automobiles these men arrived at 12:30. They entered the building and as soon as they got inside the door was locked behind them. This is said to be the first time a grand jury of this county ever viewed fire ruins in an official capacity.

As soon as the grand jurors came out of the structure they went to the city hospital to interview several of the lodgers who are there. Later they will inspect two lodging houses on Washington street and one house on Eliot street, owned by the management of the Arcadia.

Their departure was marked by the arrival of the state police with Deputy Chief George Neal and Inspector J. J. Gray of that district, who immediately began an investigation. In addition, Assistant District Attorney Webber directed several photographers to take pictures of various sections of the building. These are to be used in connection with the investigation.

The district attorney said that if any violations of the law were found at the fire scene the members of the jury would have first hand knowledge of conditions.

The jurymen inspected the ruins of the hotel, where nearly 150 men were said to have lodged. Of these 45 were taken to the city hospital. It was afterwards learned that more than 30 of these were released because they needed shelter only. They got breakfast and clothes and were allowed to go.

George L. Adams, who passed away at the city institution this morning, was the only man among the 27 to be identified.

The building is a five-story brick structure, owned by Moses H. Gulesian. The ground floor was occupied for stores and the four upper stories used as a lodging house. An assessment of \$15,000 is placed on the building. Its fourth floor is divided into small rooms and the fifth is one dormitory. The building walls are standing, but the inside is badly damaged and the loss is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

William F. Walsh, night clerk at the house, declared there were about 150 names on the register. Some of these are unaccounted for. Before the inmates could be given warning the escape by the stairs had been cut off and apparently only two means of exit remained, the windows and the fire escape. This escape is in the rear of the structure and down it many were brought to safety.

The fire started just after 2 o'clock this morning. It began at the foot of the main stairway and spread quickly up to the top floor. As he was passing the door Jerry Gardner of South Boston discovered the flames and at 2:05 sounded the first alarm. When he got back to the doorway the flames had made entrance impossible.

The fire started through a skylight window to the roof of the building stepped over to the roof of an adjoining lodging house and, asking the assistance of the firemen, they were able to make their escape through the skylight, down a ladder to the top floor and finally to the street.

Solomon Striker of 15 Laconia street, with Patrolmen Daniel J. Leary and Daniel Fraser of station 5 climbed to the roof of a shed in the rear and mounted the fire escape. They helped many men out of the building, their estimate of the number being about 20.

Captain Kelley, Lieutenant Coulter and members of ladder 3 scaled the roof and took down 15 men. The firemen were obliged to attack the fire from the elevated structure, but were hampered in their work until the power was shut off.

Contributions from men and women in the street were given liberally to the men driven out by the fire.

Although the fire was not all out until after 4 o'clock; at 2:45 it was sufficiently under control to allow the firemen to approach the third and fourth floors. At this time Medical Examiner Mugrath was on the scene and he made his way to the fourth floor. He sent for the physician, Dr. John T. Leary, medical examiner of the southern district.

Mr. Fitzgerald made an inspection of the building, accompanied by Edward Moore, his secretary. Afterward he said, there should have been one more fire escape at least. When asked if he considered the building laws had been complied with he said he did not know, but he was of the opinion that such conditions should not be allowed.

The mayor said further that the lodging houses of the city are under the jurisdiction of the police and they will figure in the investigation. The mayor expressed surprise that so many men should have been lost in the fire, some of them only five feet from the window leading to the fire escape.

Joseph G. Lyons, who conducted the lodging house, and owns a chain of lodges

## Practical, Beautiful Matinee Bags For Christmas

Practical because so convenient in shape and completely furnished with

Small Mirror  
Hair Pin Box  
Card Case  
Pencil and Tablet

In moire and leather, different colored linings.

5.00

Also an assortment of same shape bags from

5.00 to 12.00

This is but one of the hundreds of useful practical Christmas gifts that may be found in our Leather Goods Section.

STREET FLOOR—NEW BUILDING

Jordan Marsh Company  
Largest Retailers of Useful Gifts

## MELROSE WANTS STATE TO TAKE BOSTON ROCK

More than a thousand Melrose citizens, gathered in a mass meeting in this city last night, unanimously voted to protest the granting of a permit by the city government to a contracting company to establish a stone crushing plant at Boston rock at Main and Sylvan streets.

Following the adoption of resolutions to be sent to the mayor and aldermen by the meeting, former Representative Charles H. Adams proposed that a movement be started for the purchase of Boston Rock by the state, and that it be added to the metropolitan park system.

As a result of his proposal petitions are today being circulated among the residents asking that Senator-elect Charles M. Cox and Representative-elect Eben M. Phillips introduce in the next Legislature a bill on behalf of the city for the purchase of the property by the state.

## SEVERAL TESTS IN CIVIL SERVICE ARE ANNOUNCED

Civil service examinations for positions in the classified service will be held by the Massachusetts commission as follows:

For the service of the commonwealth—Dec. 18, foreman of laborers and inspectors of work, class 22; Dec. 23, metropolitan park policemen, class 16; Dec. 29, civil engineers, class 27; Jan. 29, prison watchmen, class 47.

For the service of the city of Boston—Dec. 18, foremen of laborers, inspectors of work, including aquarion, foreman and inspector of lamps, class 22; Dec. 29, civil engineers, class 27; Jan. 22, janitors, engineers of public buildings, class 24; Jan. 29, prison watchmen, class 17; Feb. 10, policemen, class 14.

## SIMMONS GIRLS TRYING TO BREAK TIE IN ELECTION

The results yesterday of the election of class officers for the freshman class at Simmons College are Miriam R. Breese vice-president, Gladys S. Donnelly secretary, and Ruth Colby treasurer. There was a deadlock for the presidency. Miss Eleanor R. Gregory and Miss Elizabeth A. Burbank, both having the same number of votes. Today votes will again be cast for the president and probably members of the executive board and other minor officers will also be chosen at the meeting.

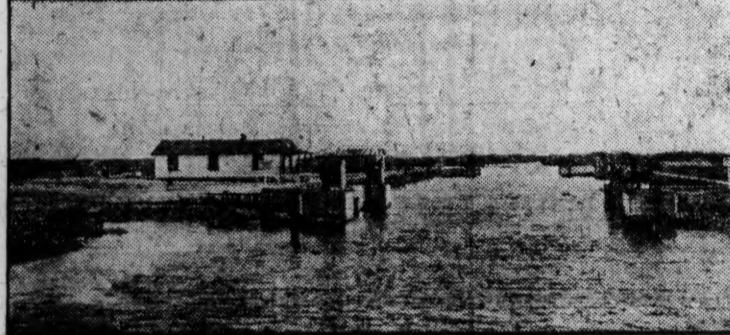
## WATERWAYS INTEREST NEW ORLEANS

Southern City Expects Much Benefit From Intercoastal and Intersecting Routes in Connection With Mississippi River

## WORK IS PROGRESSING

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Though a continuous waterway from Maine to the Rio Grande may not be immediately realized, it is believed that sections of navigable waters will be improved where the local traffic justifies it or the prospective commerce is so evident as to warrant construction, remembering the route, depth and width of channel considered the most practicable for each section of a continuous waterway, with the idea of enlarging, uniting sections, or forming them into one, as conditions may justify.

A fair consideration of the five sections of the proposed intercoastal canal can scarcely be given in one article, and this one takes up the section along the Gulf coast from St. Georges sound, Florida, to the Mississippi river at New Orleans, and thence to the Rio Grande; particularly the portions connecting east and



Schooner bayou tidal lock constructed by government.

west with the Mississippi at New Orleans. Use of motor and other small boats of light draft for towing, more particularly in making short hauls, has made a demand for inland waterways. To meet the conditions there have been constructed a number of private canals for use of which tolls are charged. These conditions have brought about a demand for a waterway constructed by the government and free of tolls, on the same footing with the navigable streams improved by the United States.

## Act's Provisions

The river and harbor act of March 3, 1909, provided for surveys for such a waterway in five sections as follows:

Boston, Mass., to Beaufort inlet, N. C. Beaufort, N. C., to Key West, Fla.

St. Georges sound, Florida, to Mississippi river at New Orleans, La.

Mississippi river to the Rio Grande. The surveys have all been completed and the reports have been submitted to the war department, but have not yet been published. The act provides for the preparation of plans and estimates of cost along the most available routes for each section and for reports upon the desirability of utilizing as parts of such waterways any existing public or private canals, or parts thereof, and the probable cost of acquiring the same.

Information obtained from the surveys made and the data gathered will serve to assist in the proper understanding of the various questions which arise in connection with the improvement of each section, or the waterways as a whole.

Louisiana has approximately 4500 miles of navigable waters within its borders, largely in the southern part of the state. These waters, or most of them, would be tributary to such a waterway.

At present there is an improved waterway from New Orleans west to Morgan City, La., on the Atchafalaya, via the Mississippi to Plaquemine lock and connecting water to Morgan City, a distance of 190 miles.

Efforts are being made to secure a shorter and more direct route, starting by canal from or near New Orleans, through Lake Salvador, crossing Bayou Lafourche, striking Bayou Terrebonne at Houma, thence through Bayou Black to Morgan City, reducing the distance from New Orleans to that place to about 140 miles.

This would place a canal through what is called the Lafourche district, one of the most thickly populated sections of Louisiana, having under cultivation rice, corn, sugar cane and garden truck and given to cattle raising.

It would also pass through or close by a portion of the country now being reclaimed and put under cultivation. It would also shorten the present route west to the Teche, one of the garden spots of the South—immortalized by Longfellow in his "Evangeline"—and connects with what is known as the Franklin-Mermentau section of the inland waterway, which is partly developed.

This section of canal begins at Franklin, on the Teche, extends through the Hanson canal to the West Cote Blanche and Vermilion bays, through Schooner Bayou, White lake, several smaller lakes and Grand lake to the Mermentau river. The portion from Vermilion bay to the Mermentau has been completed.

## Government Lock

In Schooner bayou the government has constructed a tidal lock to keep the salt water from entering White lake, on which waters several pumping plants are situated in connection with the raising of rice. This lock is operated only when the tide is flowing in.

A project is under consideration for changing the route to north of West Cote Blanche and Vermilion bays instead of passing through them, as it is difficult if not impracticable to keep open

a dredged channel through the bays. These waters, being open and shallow, sometimes become very rough, and being without shelter, especially for small craft, are not used except when conditions are favorable. Boats are frequently delayed from one to three days or longer on this account.

This waterway will open up a large territory to water transportation to the Mississippi river for exports and shipments to up-river points; also to what is said to be the largest salt deposit on the American continent, which is situated north of Cote Blanche bay and is considered practically inexhaustible. At present a mining plant is established at this place capable of producing 900,000 tons of salt annually.

Probably 60 per cent of the bides brought to New Orleans come by this completed canal. This section also connects with what is known as "The Mermentau-Sabine Section" of the inland waterway, which begins at Mermentau river and extends to Sabine.

The act of Congress making the necessary appropriation for the work imposes the condition that the right of way, which in this case is 300 feet wide, must be donated to the government free of cost.

The securing of this right of way is being obtained by the Interstate Inland Waterway League, which defrays all expenses incidental thereto. The work of securing the right of the way for the eastern half of this section, between the Mermentau and Calcasieu rivers, is now under way and construction will begin, it is said, as soon as this is obtained. The right of way for the western half, between the Calcasieu and Sabine rivers, has been turned over to the government and dredging of the waterway is now being carried on, the work to be completed by March 1, 1915.

Completion of this section will give an inland water route from New Orleans to Sabine river, the state line dividing Louisiana and Texas. The project depth for these sections is five feet; but at the recent convention of the Interstate Inland Waterways League, held at Orange, Tex., a resolution was adopted urging a nine-foot depth from the Mississippi to the Rio Grande, so that vessels plying the nine-foot waterways of the Ohio and

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## RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

# \$75 VICTROLA

IN YOUR HOME  
For Only \$1.00 Per Week

30 DAYS'

## FREE TRIAL



\$75

Victrola X

Mahogany or oak cabinet, 12-inch turntable, Nickel-plated exhibition improved concert soundbox, 10c extra for 12-inch, and one-inch neck; round-back tube, brace speed regulator indicator and brake. Extra heavy double-spring, spiral drive motor (can be wound while playing).

The easiest terms ever made on a high-grade Victrola. Everybody can now hear the great singers, minstrels, choirs and bands right in their homes. You can sit in your easy chair and listen to your favorite hymns, sing by some famous choir. The Victrola reproduces the songs as perfectly as if the singers were right in the room with you. You can have any sort of music or funny recitations, and the young folks can have dance music. To show you how wonderful the Victrola is we will give you a free trial. No deposit or guarantee is required—no C. O. D.—no cash with order. We pay all delivery charges. After you have tried it, if you like it, then like it, send it back at our expense. CALL AT ONCE and we will give you full explanation telling you how you can get the greatest of all musical Machines, and have it paid for before you know it.

Out-of-town customers write us. We ship any place in the U. S. on free trial.

If you have an old style talking machine or any old style musical instrument, we will accept it at its full present cash value towards one of these beautiful Victrolas.

Success is only brought about by serving. From the liberal patronage given us since our opening, we are convinced that the eating public do appreciate the good efforts put forth to supply.

## CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 750 People's Gas Bldg.

## CAFES, RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS



## A Mutual Appreciation

Success is only brought about by serving. From the liberal patronage given us since our opening, we are convinced that the eating public do appreciate the good efforts put forth to supply.

## Good, Clean, Wholesome Home Cooking

at reasonable prices. Our aim is to each day improve this service.

We, too, are appreciative of this appreciation.

## THE HARMONY CAFETERIA

324-328 S. WABASH AVENUE

## LUNCHEON—SUPPER

11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. 4:30 P. M. to 7:00 P. M.

CHICAGO

Home cooking where cleanliness reigns supreme

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



## BURRILL'S Tooth Powder

is heartily recommended by Prof. L. B. Allyn of Westfield Board of Health.

Burrill's is Absolutely Pure Cleanses the Teeth Perfectly Tastes delicious, is extremely fine and velvety, and cools and refreshes the mouth.

All Drug and Dept. Stores

25c

New England Laboratory Co., Lynn, Mass.

## HOLIDAY GIFTS

## Gift in Jewelry

## DIAMONDS

A new line richly mounted in Gold and Platinum. Special designs made to order. Our prices are as low as the lowest, and the value is just what we tell you.

## SOLID GOLD JEWELRY

A complete line, including Signet Rings and Stone Rings of all kinds, Brooches, Pins and other pieces. Also a full showing of gold filled and plated jewelry.

A first-class jewelry store display of attractive goods at right prices.

## Homer's

45 Winter St., Boston

## GIFTS

Everybody appreciates something useful. Premier Electric Cleaners, Conlon Electric Washing Machines, Portable Electric and Gas Lamps, Christmas Tree Outfits, Hotpoint Irons, Percolators, Grills, Cookers, Toasters, Chafing Dishes, Utility Outfits; a variety of electrical toys. Anything electrical.

Stuart-Howland Co. 131-141 FEDERAL STREET

Specimens from Leadville, Colorado

A unique and acceptable Xmas present for the collector or mineralogist.

Sends us \$2.00 for catalog and generous samples. Leadville's most valuable ores.

This order entitles you to unlimited information covering conditions, customs or working methods.

Or sends \$2.00 for a fine specimen of ore, especially selected for us as a paper-weight on His Desk. College supply work given special attention.

Or sends \$2.00 for a fine specimen of ore, especially selected for us as a paper-weight on His Desk. College supply work given special attention.

The WESTERN SPECIMEN COMPANY 137 East 12th St., Leadville, Colorado

Orders for any quantity solicited by mail, telephone or express. Tel. Oxford 2754.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## We Will Send Any Piece of

## Kalumen Ware

For 30 Days' FREE Trial

## In Your Kitchen

Get our catalog and pick out any piece you want to use. We will send it for 30 Days' Free Service Test in your own kitchen. Give us proof that it is the sturdiest and the most lustrous and beautiful ware yet produced in the world.

Remember, also, that after the trial, when you have purchased any piece of Kalumen Ware, we give you a

## 5 Year Guarantee Cast in the Ware

Also a written guarantee that Kalumen Ware will not warp or crack for five years.

## A PERFECT CHRISTMAS GIFT

Write at once for the free book that tells how to use Kalumen Ware and explains our direct from factory plan of selling.

Write Now Get the catalog and pick out as many pieces as you want for free kitchen trial. A postal card will do. Address—

THE GOODALE COMPANY

508 No. Church Street Kalamazoo, Mich.

Don't Miss This Chance

Write for the FREE BOOK

One Half Size In Square Blue Tins 10c.

If your Grocer or Druggist hasn't it, Call or Send 15c in Stamps for Full Box by Parcel Post.

Sold by Jordan Marsh Co., B. F. Macy, Graham & Streeter, S. S. Pierce, Cobb, Bates & Yerka, J. B. Hunter & Co., and Chandler & Barber and other reliable dealers.

Sold in Bulk By PARCEL POST 15c

## ALSO MAKERS OF

## ORONA LILY CREAM SOAP

Removes all stains and leaves the hands in excellent condition. Invaluable to Travellers. Put up in two forms—the convenient tube and the jar—either form 25c. Price, Postpaid, 30c each. For sale at Leading Grocers, Department Stores, Hotel and Railroad News Stands.

The Orona Manufacturing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, U. S. A.

One Half Size In Square Blue Tins 10c.

If your Grocer or Druggist hasn't it, Call or Send 15c in Stamps for Full Box by Parcel Post.

Sold by Jordan Marsh Co., B. F. Macy, Graham & Streeter, S. S. Pierce, Cobb, Bates & Yerka, J. B. Hunter & Co., and Chandler & Barber and other reliable dealers.

Sold in Bulk By PARCEL POST 15c

## THE TWO ESSENTIALS

## OF A PERFECT SILVER CLEANER

Power to impart the highest degree of brilliancy known to man. It is safe, quick and easy—and absolute freedom from all injurious properties. These are found it.

Wrapping Paper

## Twine and Boxes

To make up an attractive package for your gifts. We have all the needed wrappings, including novelties not to be obtained elsewhere.

Paper, Tape and Ribbonzene

Particularly designed to make an artistic color combination for packages.

STONE & FORSYTH

67 Kingston Street, Boston

(Cor. Bedford St., one block from large retail stores)

Orders for any quantity solicited by mail, telephone or express. Tel. Oxford 2754.

## ELECTRO SILICON

## IN POWDER FORM

Used by owners of valuable plate for nearly half a century. Box, postpaid, 15c.

## IN CREAM FORM

Made from the Powder, for those who prefer a Silver Polish in Cream form, 1/2 pint jar, postpaid, 25c

Send address for FREE SAMPLE

Electro Silicon Co., 30 Clark St., New York

We pack Hamilton Coupons

Something new.

This small and indispensable device prevents the machine from going backwards and forwards when sewing.

Attach a stopper on your machine and make sewing a pleasure.

Directions for attachment for all agents wanted.

Rosnick & Co., 418 E. 51st St., N. Y.

BACK STOP ATTACHMENT FOR SEWING MACHINES

Something new.

This small and indispensable device prevents the machine from going backwards and forwards when sewing.

Attach a stopper on your machine and make sewing a pleasure.

Directions for attachment for all agents wanted.

Rosnick & Co., 418 E. 51st St., N. Y.

FOX'S MUCILAGE

Sticks Everything but the Buyer."

FOX BRAND

INFO BY F. FOX CO.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WATER CEMENT

MUD CILAGE

We invite your orders and correspondence

The Colored Kangaroo Shoe

MADE FROM

Success' Brand

WILL PROVE

The Most Fashionable

and Comfortable

Leather this Summer

Victor S. Pearlman & Co.

75 E. Adams St., Chicago

Factory,

128-132 S. Wabash Ave.

Write for latest Book of Ideas.

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## RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

## REAL ESTATE

## Two New Honest Houses at Fisher Hill

These houses in Brookline's choice section of individual houses are for sale at \$10,500 and \$11,500 respectively on convenient terms of payment. Their buyers may be sure of getting just what they pay for; also restricted land at reasonable prices. Plans and details of JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

## REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

For Sale or Exchange—40-acre County Estate in the foothills of Glendale, only miles north of Los Angeles, beautiful scenic location; ideal climate; seven acres alfalfa, 10 acres walnuts, 15 acres assorted fruits, balance in foothills, covered with live oaks; 1000 ft. above ground water; inimitable supply of pure mountain water; this is an ideal spot for gentleman's country home, and must be seen to be appreciated. Price \$1500 per acre. Address owner, JOHN D. SMITH, Box 94, R. D. No. 7, Los Angeles, Cal., or telephone Glendale 865-3.

## FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

REAL ESTATE  
For Homes, Farms or Business Opportunities. Write to H. M. COBBY, Box 306

## REAL ESTATE—TEXAS

TEXAS—STATE OF OPPORTUNITIES for investors, farmers, business, professionals, men, wage earners. Good money being made in real estate in Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Dallas, Fort Worth. Lone Star Magazine\* tells all about it. Write for FREE sample copy today. E. O. GLENN, Publisher, 132 First, National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—1000 acres of East Texas land \$10,000 per acre. For further information write R. L. GEORGE REALTY CO., Marshall, Texas.

## REAL ESTATE—SOUTH CAROLINA

ISLAND FARM FOR SALE—On James Island, Charleston Harbor, S. C. 400 acres, 1000 ft. above sea level, winter resort; historic Sullivan's Island in view; also Long and Morris Islands. Charleston reached in 1 hr. by land or water. \$200 per acre. ROBERT E. BEER, 154 E. Bay St., Charleston, S. C.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—CAMP SITE IN NEW ENGLAND—Information wanted leading to location and purchase of small plot or old farm; wooded; boating. J. C. CLAGHORN, Swarthmore, Pa.

## REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN  
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your application. MOORE, ADAMS & CO., CONSTRUCTION LOANS, EDWARD T. HARRINGTON, Inc., 293 Washington St., HARRINGTON, Mass.

## REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

INFORMATION regarding Indian lands to be sold in near future by United States Government in Oklahoma may be obtained from Secretary Commercial Club, McAlester, Oklahoma.

## BOARD &amp; ROOMS—SAN FRANCISCO

THE CONCORD, 1738 Pine, near Franklin; first-class family hotel; extra good table.

## ROOMS—CINCINNATI

NORTHSIDE, 4210 Florida Ave.—Furnished front room for 1 or 2 gentlemen; breakfast if desired. WM. KNOPE.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## GOOD SUITES

156 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE (cor. Harriet St.), between Coolidge Corner and Brookline Village; 7 rooms and bath.....\$40.00

885 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., CAMBRIDGE—5 rooms, 2 bath.....\$33.50

203 BROOKLINE AVE. (Longwood Section), BOSTON, corner of Austin St.; 6 rooms.....\$22.00

80 ST. BOTOLPH ST., BOSTON: 6 rooms and bath, on corner.....\$22.50

The above suites are to let in excellent condition, with steam heat, continuous hot water, and janitor service. Apply on premises or to

THE ASSOCIATED TRUST  
141 MIKE St., Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 1872.

## 780 Beacon St.

Desirable suite few minutes to Park St.; very reasonable rent. Apply on premises or of

JOHN R. FOSTER  
4 Park Square, Boston

## Audubon Road

THE LUCERNE, 8 rooms, 2 baths, maid's room, one of the best finished apartments in this city.

MARTIN L. CATE, 44 Kiby St. Tel. Main 3287.

## COLCHESTER

1470 Beacon Street, Brookline

Unusual opportunity to secure an apartment of 8 rooms, \$100 per month.

APARTMENTS AND HOUSES—Practically every vacant property in Boston is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren St., Roxbury.

924 BEACON STREET

SUITES, 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; large living room, beamed ceiling, open fire, \$35.00 and up.

A. DUDLEY DOWD, 16 State Street.

GENTLEMAN wishes to share his apartment with another gentleman; ref. ex. Cal 68 p. m., 41 Astor St., Suite 12.

WINTHROP, Mass., 10 Harbor View Ave.—Quiet home, sunny, steam heat, room; electric lights; sun porch; breakfast room.

WORCESTER PLACE, 71—Pleasant front and back parlors; also front side room; heat, c. h. w.; telephone.

WORCESTER, Mass., 10 State Street.

BOARDS WANTED

NICE DINNERS at a reasonable price, 115 Gainesboro St., Suite 2. Telephone, B. B. 2238-R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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WANTED—CAMP SITE IN NEW EN

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT—COMPANION to Middle aged woman, good manager and cook; responsible for charge of home for one person if desired; musical. MRS. THAYER, 31 Appleton st., Boston. 8

ATTENDANT—COMPANION—Refined, middle-aged American, large experience, accustomed to responsibility, thoroughly congenial, adaptable, warm, amiable, can go anywhere, letter only. MRS. H. F. MORSE, 156 Warren ave., Boston. 2

ATTENDANT—HOUSEKEEPER—American wants situation. MIST. T. SMITH, suite 3, 10 Washington st., Boston. 8

BOOKKEEPER—Refined American woman, good cook, good references, good clerical, res. Roxbury; age 35; single; good ref. and exp.; \$12-\$15 per wk. Mention 11301. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 202-180 Tremont st., Boston. 2900.

BOOKKEEPER—Bookkeeper and office clerk, res. Roxbury; age 28; single; good education. AL PENNANT, \$12 per week. Mention 11382. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 202-180 Tremont st., Boston. 2900.

BOOKKEEPER—Young American woman wants situation; experienced; has full charge of books; best of references. MRS. M. L. MASTON, 30 Groverne rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 8

BOOKKEEPER—Young American woman desires position; experienced; has had full charge of books; best of references. MRS. M. L. MASTON, 30 Groverne rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 8

BOOKKEEPER—Stenographer—Also an experienced private secretary; res. Boston; age 29; single; good ref. and exp.; \$9-\$12 per wk. Mention 11363. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 202-180 Tremont st., Boston. 2900.

CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED—SEAMSTRESS desires sewing by day or week; repairing or remodeling a specialty. MRS. R. COOK, Lakewood, R. I., Providence. 6

CASHIER and bookkeeper; res. Somerville; age 36; single; good cook and ref. AL PENNANT, \$15 per wk. Mention 11307. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 202-180 Tremont st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900.

CASHIER in restaurant; experienced; also demonstrator's position; best references. MINNIE MANNING, 78 Myrtle st., Boston. 6

CHAMBERLAD OR WAITRESS—Light colored girl wants work in western state; references from present employer. KATHARINE L. HEARNS, 273 Columbus av., Boston. 6

CHAMBERLAD or linen room work wanted by young American woman; hotels, clubs, apartments; first-class reference; head chambermaid; 5 years at short; head maid; MRS. M. L. MASTON, 30 Groverne rd., Boston; phone Hosman. 4

COLLECTOR or clerk in small store or factory in manufacturing plant; swarthy; of experience in various lines; wants employment; MRS. R. A. WALSH, 157 Hanover st., Boston. 8

COMPANION to a lady at small position; wanted by a refined, intelligent woman; moderate wages. MISS E. J. PARKER, 44 Chamber st., Boston. 6

COMPANION young woman desires position; the woman is a widow. MRS. THOMAS CHADBROOK, 12 Humberldt ave., Roxbury. 9

COMPANION—Housekeeper—Refined, cheerful American Protestant; desires position as companion; would assist in light housework; good seamstress. Address MRS. A. L. LENT, 176 Linden st., Roxbury. 8

COMPANION, assistant to a lady at small position; wanted by a refined, intelligent woman; moderate wages. MISS E. J. PARKER, 44 Chamber st., Boston. 6

COMPANION young woman desires position as companion; would assist in small family; furnish the best of references. Telephone 2-1444. MRS. E. M. WILKINS, 64 W. Rutland st., Roxbury. 8

COOK of housewife; situation wanted in small family; good housekeeper. MRS. C. A. COOK, 40 Cambridge st., Boston. 8

COOK—Good oil-colored woman wants work in boarding house or club, in one of town; best of references. JANE ROBINSON, 628 Shawmut av., Boston. 8

COOK—Pastry, all-round; accommodates two capable women want work. MRS. MERRILL, 238 Dover st., Suite 2, Boston. 4

COOK (colored) wants work. CATHERINE MCCORY, 40 Buckingham st., Boston. 9

CORRESPONDENT AND PROOFREADER wants position in selling or collection of manuscripts; will be appreciated; will furnish Oliver typewriter if desired. MISS HARWOOD, 29 St. Botolph st., Boston, or tel. present business address. For her 3540.

DAY WORK or HOUR work wanted; by day; German woman. MISS BOGER, 125 Tremont st., near Ruggles st., Roxbury. 9

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. HULLDAH CHARLES, 22 Notre Dame st., Roxbury. 8

DAY WORK—Reliable colored woman would like care of ladies' apartments. ELMORA LOCKETT, 70 Northfield st., Suite 3, Roxbury. 8

DAY WORK—Capable woman would like working by day; laundry work or laundry; had good experience. ELIZABETH M. KELLEY, 36 Arcadia st., Dorchester, Mass. 8

DAY WORK wanted by middle-aged Protestant woman. MRS. VINCENT, 237 Hanover st., Roxbury. Mass. 8

DAY WORK or mending wanted by neat, reliable Maine woman. ANNIE B. BAKER, 48 Westminster st., Roxbury. 8

DAY WORK wanted by capable colored woman with best of references. MRS. ERNESTINE TATE, 33 Westminster st., Suite 2, Boston. 8

DAY WORK or mending cleaning; wanted by MRS. R. KENNEY, 237 Hanover st., Boston. 8

DAY WORK—Colored woman would like to work for 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. REBECCA BROWN, 230 W. Canton st., Boston. 8

DAY WORK or HOUR work wanted. MRS. ELIZABETH STEELE, 42 Webster st., East Boston. 8

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. HULLDAH CHARLES, 22 Notre Dame st., Roxbury. 8

DAY WORK—Reliable colored woman would like care of ladies' apartments. ELMORA LOCKETT, 70 Northfield st., Suite 3, Roxbury. 8

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DAY WORK—Colored woman would like to work for 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. REBECCA BROWN, 230 W. Canton st., Boston. 8

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wants work by the day or week. MRS. N. B. RICHARDSON, 339 Northampton st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900.

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day; good ref. and exp.; \$10 per week. MRS. E. G. GEETRIDGE, S. MAYO, 153 Walnut st., Winter Hill, Mass. Tel. Somers, 323-55. 9

DRESSMAKER desires work by the day; \$2.50 per day; very quick and up to date; KATHIE WILSON, 280 Tremont st., Allston. Tel. Oxford 2900.

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Expert service in framing and gilding

BOOKS-A new and complete line, Book  
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the Jewel HELEN THE LIGHT  
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CORSETS-Corset Comfort, Economy,  
Style. Front and back lace. Perfect  
Repair. One year free. MME. COR-  
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MORTON, 111 S. Oak Park Ave., Oak  
Park; across street from Lake st. "L."

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Individual Designs-Gowns and Frocks

FURRIER-E. WAINWRIGHT  
EXCLUSIVE FURS  
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GIFT SHOP-  
Unusual Selection of  
Holiday Novelties. Hand-wrought Jew-  
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GIFT STUDIO, formerly Gift Shop, 1028  
Fine Arts Bldg. Hand-made gifts in  
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GOWNS, BLOUSES, BRASSIERES and  
CORSETS made to order.  
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HAIRDRESSING and mancuring, sup-  
plies. CARMELA, 401 Adams Av. Tel. Oak.  
6386. Special attention to delicate work.

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GOODS, J. H. POWERS, 1611 E. 47th  
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HATS-REGENT HAT SHOP  
4724 Dorchester Ave.  
Old hats remodeled. Prices reasonable

HENRY HEPPNER & CO.  
TAILORS FOR MEN  
3rd Floor Mentor Bldg., 39 S. State st.

IMPORTER of Chinese and Japanese Nov-  
elty items for novelty Shops. J. P. W.  
RINE, 17 N. Wabash Ave. Tel. phone 5523.

LAUNDRY-PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122  
Foster Ave. Phone Edge. 4269. A trial  
from you will be appreciated.

LADIES' TAILOR AND IMPORTER-  
M. BATT-Phone Hyde Park 2666  
1507 E. 53rd Street.

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MISS MUNSON, MISS PUDOR  
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MILLINERY of distinctive style and fancy  
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HAT SHOP, Suite 201, 116 Mich. Ave.

MILLINERY OF EXCLUSIVE DESIGN  
THE GIBSON HAT SHOP  
Telephone Oakland 1872, 144 E. 47th st.

MILLINERY-FRANCES VEAH  
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Individuals in Design and Style

MILLINERY-Conservative styles and  
prices. CORA M. LUDOLPH, 3406 Car-  
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MILLINERY-DESIGNER  
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LEIN, Children's Frocks and Ladies'  
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PAINTING AND DECORATING  
HARRY A. FALES  
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High Class Work. Write or call on  
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Phone Harrison 951. All departments.

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A. KYLE. Established 1884. Chicago  
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SHOES-For Every Occasion  
SCHILLER W. FRAMHEIM  
Martha Matilda Harper's Method  
BERTHA F. FARQUHAR, 833 Marshall  
F. Tel. 201. Ext. 110. Local 170

SHAMPOOING, Facial dressing, man-  
curling. MISS LULU DUNHAM, 120 S.  
State st., rm. 32. Tel. Cen. 2882.

Shoes for Every Occasion  
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F. Tel. 201. Ext. 110. Local 170

TAILOR-Ladies' and gentlemen's.  
Cleaning, repairing and pressing. WAL-  
TER J. UHR, 1405 E. 47th st., Chicago.

TAILORING-Suits and overcoats from \$30  
up. MAX VOLKMANN, 3407 Belmont  
ave. Tel. Gracel 1950.

WEDDING INVITATIONS-Specializing  
the feature 30 years. Our imprint  
guarantees quality, merit and style. DUN-  
FELL & FORD, 114 S. Wabash Ave.

EVANSTON, ILL.

DRY GOODS-LORD'S-Special values in  
Underwear and Hosiery. Musing  
Union Suits, \$5c. Black and Colored Silk  
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GROCERS-HENRY J. SUHR, The Re-  
liable. P. O. Service, fair dealing,  
quality of goods the best, prompt de-  
livery. 604 Davis st.

KODAKS-YOU WILL BE SATISFIED  
by paying 10c per roll for expert de-  
velopment of films. Get our prices on  
Post and Envelope. KODAKS  
SHOP, 614 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.

MILLINERY, Leaders in Exclusive Styles  
-Best material and workmanship. M.  
MC PHERSON & CO., 610 Davis st.

ORIENTAL RUGS cleaned and repaired by  
expert. C. H. CHAN, 929 Church st., CARPET  
CLEANING CO., 929 Church st.

PRINTING-The BOWMAN PUBLISH-  
ING CO. has become by far the largest  
printing and engraving house by meet-  
ing the exacting needs of the North  
Shore for really good work.

SHAMPOOING and MANICURING-MISS  
WALKER, 308 Century building. Tel.  
534.

OAK PARK, ILL.

MILLINERY STYLE SHOP is prepared  
to show fall and winter hats; popular  
prices. MRS. SOUR, 110 Marion st.

## CENTRAL

## PEORIA, ILL.

## DENVER, CO.

## (Continued)

## DEPARTMENT STORE

## SCHIFFER &amp; BLOCK

## THE BIG WHITE STORE

## Peoria, Ill.

## A retail business, but by three times

## the largest in the state, outside Chicago.

## Mail orders receive prompt attention.

## FURNITURE-High grade, solid mahogany.

## Circassian, walnut and celebrated

## Stickley furniture. BULAK MARSHALL

## &amp; CO., 312 S. Jefferson st. Phone 1794.

## GROCERIES-TAILER BARTLETT CO.

## First Class series

## Peoria, Ill.

## SHOES-HUBER'S Complete line of

## men's, women's, boys' and children's

## footwear. 340 Fulton. Tel. 733.

## SHOES-If you want style, comfort and

## quality try WYND'S shoes. 319 South

## Adam st.

## TAILOR-JAMES HUXTABLE

## The Tailor-Woolens

## Telephone 1076

## 191 S. Madison

## CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

## FLOWER SHOP-J. E. YEATS, 41 Main

## flowers, plants, decorations and

## floral designs. Both phone

## GENERAL CONTRACTOR WM. CURTIS

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## S. W. Springfield Ave., Champaign.

## GROCERIES to the consumer at wholesale.

## Write for catalog.

## METZ-LEI &amp; SCHAFER CO., Champaign, Ill.

## JEWELRY-Diamonds, Art Goods, Fine

## Watch Repairing. MISS RAY BOW-

## MAN, Walker Opera House

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## ALEXANDER LUMBER CO.,





# Finance and Trade

## FREE WOOL IS SIGNALIZED BY RUSH OF IMPORTS TO MILLS

Large Quantities Taken Out of Bond, but the Effect Up on Quotations for Domestic Stock Is Not Yet Apparent, Although the Market Is Easier in Tone

Free wool has arrived with a rush, large quantities being taken out of bond thus far this week. The bulk of upward of 45,000,000 pounds that was held to await the transition date is here on manufacturers' account, and considerable of this aggregate will be out of the government's detaing hands and added to stocks available for mill use before the week closes.

It is estimated that nearly 60,000,000 pounds of imported clips are already released without payment of duty at the three leading wool centers of the Atlantic seaboard—Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Nearly four fifths of this amount has been taken out at the port of Boston, the value being at least \$10,000,000.

With so much foreign wool available, less attention has been centered upon domestic clips temporarily, and the holiday had its effect also last week upon the movement of home-grown wools.

It is understood that some of the curtailment of production in woolen mills during the past four or five weeks has been due to the restraining of dealers from purchasing freely in that period.

They are expected now to place production upon a broader basis once more, although it is known that orders are not up to the level of the previous corresponding periods of recent years. However, there is probably more business in hand than mill operations of the past month have indicated.

Despite the appreciable addition to supplies that free wool has brought forward, mills must still be in need of more wool, although doing less than a normal amount of business for the year.

It is undoubtedly true that orders are somewhat lighter in volume than they were a year ago, as well as less actively placed at the present time. It is also apparent that mills have depleted their stocks of wool and have delayed replacing what has been consumed, hoping to secure new lots of wool at lower prices.

As yet it cannot be said that wool dealers or manufacturers have been able to gauge the character and scope of the competition which is to confront them. The manufacturers are watching the wool market bearishly and closely, ready to take advantage of any feature that

## NOVEMBER ORDERS FOR EQUIPMENT ARE DECREASED

NEW YORK—Equipment orders placed during November fell short of those in October. Rail orders for the month totaled about 160,000 tons, compared with 210,000 tons in October; car orders, 6315 for November, compared with 13,000 in October. Locomotive orders, however, were 222, or considerably more than were bought in October.

To the first of December, 1913, it is estimated that only about 108,000 cars have been ordered. In 1912 roads bought about 225,000 cars; in 1911, 150,000. In 1908 only 64,000 were bought. The largest total ever bought in one year was in 1905, when 344,000 were ordered.

But there are many fabrics for which American wool is best suited and will continue to be preferred if the quotations are placed upon an absolutely competitive basis, the dealers claim.

The rail orders during November of about 160,000 tons make a total for three months of about 420,000 tons. Last year at this time roads had bought more than 3,000,000 tons of rails, while to date in 1913 there has been only a little more than 1,000,000 tons ordered. This tonnage is, of course, not enough to satisfy the requirements of the country and must be made up later.

Locomotive orders last month were the largest since spring. The locomotive concerns have not taken enough orders since the first of the current year, however, to keep their plants employed and are gradually curtailing production, laying men off and working shorter time.

It is expected that if the eastern railroads are granted a rate increase they will come into the market at once for at least part of their requirements. They cannot do this unless they are allowed to increase their rates, and as railroads are directly or indirectly responsible for about 40 per cent of the steel orders placed, the decision of the interstate commerce commission will have a great deal of influence on the steel business.

The slowdown in other industries that would close with a decline of more than 100,000,000 pounds in wool receipts of all kinds in this market alone, and a corresponding decrease in the New England mill output. This would seem to practically necessitate the importation of large quantities of fabrics of all kinds, but for the fact that demand has been extremely conservative.

The slowdown in other industries that has been observed in recent weeks, however, seems likely, if continued, to obviate the necessity for heavy imports of goods, although it may not have the effect of causing radical restraint of such importations.

One of the features of trade tendencies at present is said to be a quieter condition of affairs in some of the English and continental mill centers. This is not reassuring, for it means increasing likelihood of attempts not only to compete with American manufacturers, but to utilize this market as an outlet for foreign surplus products, and everybody knows that such an outlook is one in which the "dumping" process, so-called, predominates, with its inevitable effect upon values.

## ELECTRIC EARNINGS

ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. OF ALEXANDRIA & ROCKLAND, Octobre—

Gross ..... \$13,464 Increase

Net ..... 10,000 2,464

Surp over charges ..... 3,204 949

Net ..... 10,446 1,593

Surp over charges ..... 10,300 1,021

PENSACOLA ELECTRIC CO., Gross ..... \$23,399 Increase

Net ..... 19,000 4,000

Surp over charges ..... 2,300 720

COLUMBUS ELECTRIC CO., Gross ..... \$51,378 Increase

Net ..... 31,059 4,757

Surp over charges ..... 6,048 7,480

BATON ROUGE ELECTRIC CO., Gross ..... \$15,028 Increase

Net ..... 10,603 4,414

Surp over charges ..... 1,000 1,039

SAVANAH ELECTRIC CO., Gross ..... \$80,261 Increase

Net ..... 73,727 6,925

Surp over charges ..... 11,014 1,414

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC CO., Gross ..... \$16,100 Increase

Net ..... 10,867 5,262

Surp over charges ..... 2,374 2,202

JACKSONVILLE TRACTION CO., Gross ..... \$37,668 Increase

Net ..... 2,315 5,020

Surp over charges ..... 2,248 2,195

HOUGHTON COUNTY TRACTION CO., Gross ..... \$22,256 Increase

Net ..... 18,037 4,037

Surp over charges ..... 3,219 2,654

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF BROCKTON, Gross ..... \$89,685 Increase

Net ..... 14,014 1,522

Surp over charges ..... 11,392 1,068

HOUGHTON COUNTY ELEC. LIGHT CO., Gross ..... \$21,956 Increase

Net ..... 14,000 1,113

Surp over charges ..... 9,144 390

KEY WEST ELECTRIC CO., Gross ..... \$12,982 Increase

Net ..... 6,610 1,871

Surp over charges ..... 4,020 2,067

TAMPA ELECTRIC CO., Gross ..... \$75,008 Increase

Net ..... 33,086 1,178

Surp over charges ..... 28,408 1,115

CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Gross ..... \$20,700 Increase

Net ..... 15,042 2,428

Surp over charges ..... 11,961 2,786

FALL RIVER GAS WORKS CO., Gross ..... \$51,626 Increase

Net ..... 30,000 4,237

Surp over charges ..... 14,280 781

BROCKTON & PLYMOUTH STREET RAILWAY CO., Gross ..... \$9,315 Increase

Net ..... 7,000 2,270

Surp over charges ..... 4,476 1,010

DALLAS ELECTRIC CO., Gross ..... \$26,968 Increase

Net ..... 70,357 7,019

Surp over charges ..... 70,400 7,019

SIERIA ELECTRIC CO., Gross ..... \$54,084 Increase

Net ..... 31,781 3,034

Surp over charges ..... 24,754 5,033

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO., Gross ..... \$20,700 Increase

Net ..... 16,302 1,100

Surp over charges ..... 10,196 11,493

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO., Gross ..... \$93,411 Increase

Net ..... 78,000 1,795

Surp over charges ..... 42,000 7,495

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO., September—

Gross ..... \$17,282 Increase

Net ..... 12,000 3,065

Surp over charges ..... 137,837 7,238

\*Decrease. +Deficit.

## AMERICAN PIANO HAS GOOD YEAR

Although, along with other industrial interests, American Piano's management is not over-enthusiastic on the 1914 sales outlook, the company is closing a prosperous year—the most profitable in its experience.

Up to Nov. 1 net had reached \$256,000, after adequate depreciation charges. With 7 per cent dividend requirements on \$3,858,600 preferred stock fully covered, earnings of these last weeks of the company's fiscal year ending Dec. 31 will be applied to surplus fund.

About 300 tons of English low-phosphorus iron have been sold at Philadelphia on basis of about \$21,500, delivered in eastern Pennsylvania. Sales of domestic low-phosphorus have been made at about \$22, Philadelphia.

The Old Colony Gas Company reports output for the first five months of the present fiscal year 23,706,000 cubic feet, compared with 18,264,000 cubic feet for the same period last year, an increase of 46.3 per cent.

REALTY TRUST COMPANY NEW YORK—At special meeting of Realty Trust Company, New York, it was voted to increase capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

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# Wool Industry

## TRUNK LINES RESULTS FOR CURRENT YEAR

GROSS EARNINGS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CENTRAL ESTABLISH NEW HIGH RECORDS, BUT NET RETURNS ARE SMALLER

## SOME COMPARISONS

With only two months now remaining to be reported, it is evident that the two big trunk lines—Pennsylvania and New York Central—will establish new high records of gross earnings in the fiscal year to end Dec. 31, but that net on both systems will show a startling shrinkage compared with last year.

The income from operation for the year ended June 30, 1912 was \$21,063,408,

while for the year ended June 30, 1913, it was \$25,488,431, showing an increase for the latter year of \$4,405,022.

The average increase in the revenue left in the hands of the carriers after the payment of operating expenses was more than \$367,000 per month.

For the first three months of the current fiscal year, being for the months of July, August and September, 1913, incomplete and partial reports received show that the operating revenues have again increased at the average rate of about \$170,000 a month.

In addition to their revenues from their business as carriers, the Texas lines had income from rents, joint facilities and the hire of equipment, from which they received for the year ended June 30, 1913, the aggregate sum of \$3,969,796, and their gross corporate income for that year, after first deducting taxes and all transportation expenses, was \$27,141,643.

Of this sum the railroads paid \$9,194,525 for rents, equipment, joint facilities and other similar expenses, and had left \$17,945,474 for interest and dividends.

This would pay interest at 5 per cent on \$358,000,108; or it would pay a 5 per cent dividend on capital stock for the same amount. But the original commission valuation of all the Texas lines is \$147,348,185 and the estimated present valuation is about \$229,000,000, on which the sum left with the railroads, as above stated, would pay interest at the rate of 7.8 per cent per annum.

## OPERATIONS OF TEXAS ROADS FOR TWELVE MONTHS

AUSTIN, Tex.—The reports to the railroad commission by the Texas rail lines show a total operating revenue of \$102,781,530 for the year ended June 30, 1913, it was \$116,460,744, the increase for the latter year was \$13,678,844, being an average increase of something more than \$1,130,000 a month.

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## Leading Events in Athletics



## Columbia Basketball

## NEW YORK WILL HAVE BIG BOUTS WITH FOILS SOON

Amateur Fencers League of America Has Prepared Schedule Which Should Furnish Some Fine Sport for Swordsmen

## START IN THIS MONTH

NEW YORK—Fencers in and around this city are going to be able to see some of the best fencing ever witnessed in this country this coming winter, according to the schedule of dates given out by the Amateur Fencers' League of America. The season will begin Saturday, at the New York Turn Verein, to be followed next week by a newly-instituted senior foil competition at the New York Athletic Club. Heretofore the fencing season has never begun until January.

The national championships will again be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor the latter part of April, and this will also include the women's championships, which were won last year by Mrs. W. H. Dewar of Philadelphia, and which proved popular.

The board of governors of the league have clearly defined the classifications of the fencer, beginning with the "prep" class, which includes those who have not fenced in any competition whatsoever; followed by the novice class, inclusive of those who have not won an individual prize in open competition. The next step is the junior class, to which are eligible those who have not won the gold medal in the national junior championship or a place in the national championship. The senior class includes medalists of the junior championship.

The most important changes in the rules require competitors to continue their bout until stopped by the judges either for a foul or a fair touch. One of the this is to do away with competitors passing any judgment whatsoever upon the sword's play. In dueling sword competitions there is a return to the chalked button at the point of the sword instead of the naked steel as heretofore.

George H. Breed of the Fencers Club is in correspondence with the English Fencing Association and it is likely that an international team competition will be held in this city the early part of the year. The schedule of national competitions to be held in this city follows:

Dec. 6, New York Turn Verein, foil competition, with sabers; 15, at New York Athletic Club, senior foil competition, A. F. L. A. gold, silver and bronze medals; 16, at New York Fencers Club, club team of three, each man to fence with a different weapon, foil, dueling swords and sabers; for E. F. L. A. silver medal; 18, at New York Athletic Club, foil competition, for A. F. L. A. silver and bronze medals; 19, at New York Athletic Club, novice foil competition for president's foil; 20, at Fencers Club, junior team championship with sabers, for A. F. L. A. silver medallions.

Feb. 2, at New York Athletic Club, team championship with sabers; 5, at Fencers Club, gold, silver and bronze medals; 6, at Fencers Club, junior team competition, with foil, dueling sword and sabers, for president's foil; 7, at New York Athletic Club, foil competition, for A. F. L. A. cup and gold medals to winners; 27 and 28, at New York Athletic Club, foil competition for national championship, with foil, dueling swords and sabers.

March 4, at New York Turn Verein, junior championship with foil; 5, at New York Athletic Club, senior foil competition, A. F. L. A. gold, silver and bronze medals; 9, at New York Athletic Club, three-wreath contest, with foil, dueling sword and sabers, for president's foil; 10, at New York Turn Verein, team championship, with foil, for A. F. L. A. cup and gold medals to winners; 11, at New York Athletic Club, foil competition for Dr. T. A. B. Boys' medal.

Feb. 7, at Central Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, junior saber contest for Dr. T. A. B. Boys' medal.

Feb. 13, at Central Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, junior three-men team contest, with foil, for Manique trophy.

March 19, at the Crescent Athletic Club, junior foil competition for Dr. T. A. B. Boys' medal.

April 1, at Crescent Athletic Club, Long Island division championship in junior foil; 16, at Crescent Athletic Club, novice foil competition for Crescent Athletic Club.

May 7, at Crescent Athletic Club, foil competition for Dr. W. H. Smith war trophy.

## POLICEMEN GET THEIR BACK PAY

NEW YORK—Three policemen who took part in the Olympic games of 1912, 1908 and 1904 and four who participated in the last two years were ordered reimbursed by the board of aldermen Tuesday for the time they lost during their absence from duty.

They are M. J. Sheridan, J. J. Flanagan, J. J. Eller, Matthew McGrath, Egon Erickson, Simon Gillies and P. J. McDonald. They will receive a total of \$2400.

## HAS NOT CONSIDERED BROWN

CINCINNATI—In response to a report from Chicago that Mordecai Brown, former Chicago pitcher, was being considered as a successor to J. B. Tinker as manager of the Cincinnati Nationals, President A. G. Herrmann, president of that club, stated Tuesday night that he had not been considered for the place.

## YALE IS PLEASED WITH ELECTION OF N. S. TALBOTT

First Sheffield School Student Named to Head Blue Varsity Eleven Since C. D. Rafferty

NEW HAVEN—Yale undergraduates are today much pleased over the announcement that Nelson S. Talbott '15, star tackle on this year's varsity football team has been selected to lead the Blue eleven of 1914. The selection was made at the annual banquet of the eleven which was held Tuesday and marked the official closing of the season of 1913.

The new captain has played on the Yale team two years. At left tackle his work has been exceptionally good this fall. He prepared for Yale at Hotchkiss school, as did Capt. Arthur Howe, and Capt. Henry H. Ketcham.

Of the regulars who attended the banquet Talbott, Ainsworth, Carter, Wilson, Guernsey and Knowles are the only ones who will return next fall. Of the substitutes, Cornell, Wiser, Brann, Loughbridge and MacLeish will be back.

Football hopes appeared much brighter when it was announced that Ainsworth, star halfback on the team this season, has served notice on the authorities of the Sheffield scientific school that he intends to take a four-year course instead of the regular three-year course. Thus he becomes eligible for the Yale team next fall. Ainsworth, Knowles and Guernsey will give Yale the same backfield another year.

Captain-elect Talbott is the first Sheffield scientific school man to be captain since C. D. Rafferty in 1903. Talbott is very popular and a member of the Cloister Club and Book and Snake. He would have played on the freshman team two years ago had not Director Chittenden put the whole class on probation for the Freshman riot.

Talbott is 21 years old, weighs 180 pounds and is six feet tall.

## SIDELINE NOTES

The University of Nebraska football team has elected Max Towle of Lincoln as captain for 1914. He is quarterback.

N. S. Talbott appears to be a very popular choice at Yale for football leader. He will have a hard job ahead of him developing a championship eleven.

Should W. S. Langford, who has had the position of refereeing the Yale-Harvard-Princeton games during the past several years, have to give up the work on account of increased business affairs, it would take from the gridiron one of the best referees that has ever officiated.

To the names of Brickley and Traford as being the only players ever to kick five field goals in one game should be added that of Walter Eckersall, the former University of Chicago quarterback. He performed this feat twice, once against Illinois and once against Nebraska. Curiously enough it is not officially recorded.

## SYRACUSE TRIP FOR HARVARD MEN

At a meeting of the athletic committee held Tuesday night, it was voted to allow the varsity hockey team to make a trip to Syracuse during the holiday recess, playing four games, two with the University of Ottawa. The team will be the guest of Captain Willett during its stay.

There will also be two games played after the vacation in the Boston Arena, one Dec. 6 with the Boston A. A., and the other Dec. 13 with the Institute of Technology. The appointment of J. S. Fleck '15 of Newark, O., as assistant manager of the hockey team was approved.

U. OF P. FOOTBALL MEN GET LETTERS

PHILADELPHIA—Twenty-one members of this season's University of Pennsylvania football team are now wearing the letters of the athletic association of directors of the athletic association here Tuesday afternoon.

The players who won their varsity letters for participating in either the Dartmouth, Michigan or Cornell games were Captain Young, Simpson, Minds, Marshall, Journey, Peden, Balcom, Murdoch, Crane, Carter, Wolfe, Harris, Koons, McCall, Merrill, Bolger, Hill, Avery, Tighe, Russell and Kelly.

## JOHNSON COMES EAST FOR SALE

CHICAGO—President B. B. Johnson of the American League will leave for the East Sunday and he intimated today that the stock transfer that has been heralded as taking Garland Stahl, J. R. McAleer and R. B. McRoy out of the Boston American team will be completed during the trip.

McRoy and Stahl, who are in Chicago, profess ignorance of the deal.

LEISEY ELECTED CAPTAIN ALLENTEWON, Pa.—John Leisey has been elected captain of the Muhlenberg College basketball team and the candidates have begun practice.

## WOLVERINES' FAMOUS LINE PLAYER



MILLER PONTIUS '14

End and tackle of University of Michigan elevens of 1911, 1912, 1913

## POWER BOAT MEN TO MEET FRIDAY AT NEW YORK Y. C.

A conference of the committee having in charge matters pertaining to the proposed United States power squadron, has been called for next Friday night at the house of the New York Yacht Club. This conference will formulate a report to be submitted to 80 yachting organizations scattered along the coast and on the lakes, following out a scheme inaugurated by the power squadron of the Boston Yacht Club.

Since the preliminary meeting several weeks ago, when a conference of delegates was addressed by a representative of Assistant-Secretary Roosevelt, many congratulatory letters have been received by N. L. Stebbins, secretary of the Boston Yacht Club's squadron, and by Roger Upton, commander of the organization. It is believed this movement will result in a volunteer naval reserve manned by officers and crews of power craft enrolled in the pleasure fleet.

At Friday's conference a design of a distinctive flag may be decided on subject to approval by naval officers. This flag may be the conventional yacht ensign with coloring changed, thereby following in its characteristics the flag flown by officers of the royal naval reserve of Great Britain. The pennant adopted recently by the power squadron of the Boston Yacht Club to signify that owners have successfully passed an examination for proficiency and have been awarded a certificate, is hardly acceptable to the department as not easily seen.

A conference of delegates of clubs interested in a naval reserve will take place at the New York Yacht Club next month.

## HAWLEY AND DOYLE WIN MATCHES

NEW YORK—Dr. H. W. Hawley and M. J. Doyle were the winners in Tuesday's play of the national class C 18.2 balkline amateur billiard championship tournament. The first name defeated E. T. Appleby 200 to 121, and Doyle won from L. Lewine 200 to 168.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

After having quoted a description of the Chantilly course to show that golf on the European continent must now be taken seriously, it is with further interest that we learn that in the opinion of many of the professionals who competed in the French, that the course at Lombardzide is by far the best they have played on the continent. Variety seems to be its chief charm, and the country is said to be ideal from a golfing point of view. One who ought to know says the land bears a resemblance to that at Princes and Sandwich, with a hint of Littlestone thrown in. The sand hills of Prestwick and its undulations are duplicated by nature on this fine Belgian course where one must drive straight and far if one has any hopes of keeping in the 70s, in spite of the fact that the total length is only a little over the 6000-yard mark.

Tom Ball, this year's winner of the Belgian championship, is one of the best golfers. The first time I ever saw his play was at Sandwich, in the British open, when he was partnered with Braid. As the plucky little Raynes park professional at that time was not nearly as well known in America by reputation as he deserved, we all felt somewhat surprised at the way in which he held his more famous partner during the round. I for one was greatly impressed with the easy, graceful swing and the accuracy of his short game, and having seen him play frequently since, my opinion of his game has grown higher and higher. I am quoting an editorial this week from H. H. Hilton on the subject of the rising generation, and fully agree with what he says about Ball and Braid. Had these men not been opposed by the irresistible triumvirate, they should have won their way to the foremost places long ago.

Few golfers are as consistent as Tom Ball and he is one of the few professionals who are really very fine putters. Ball, Park, White, Massey and Sherlock are decidedly the leaders of their compatriots in this respect. (Considering that Massey learned his golf from Ben Sayers this word "compatriots" may be

permitted in this case). Yet Ball's only mistakes in the Belgian championship this year were two or three missed putts. Otherwise he seemed for the time being to be a veritable golfing machine, incapable of making mistakes. Braid was back on his old game again and also played magnificent golf, losing only one stroke.

Tom Ball made extraordinary progress in regard to the places he won in the British championship from 1906 when he was fourth, 1907 when he came seventh, to 1908 where he finished second. Runner-up to Taylor at Deal in 1909 he showed what he could do in match play by defeating Herd in the final of the News of the World tournament by 7 and 5 in the 36 hole match the same year. At Deal he had broken the record of the course by getting a 71 and at Fairfield in 1912 he again made a new record while in the qualifying round covering that long and difficult course in the wonderful figures of 68.

In the match play competition the next day Braid was irresistible. This competition was open only to the first four in the championship. Braid beat Rowland Jones by 6 and 4 while Ball disposed of Jean Grasiat by the same figures. Then Braid met Ball in the final in the afternoon and proved himself greater than ever by winning by 7 and 6. Ball was really playing good golf but as Hilton says, "the man who can hold James Braid when he is at the top of his form and fortune is on his side, is not yet born." Braid did some most difficult things during this match in the way of holing out.

C. H. EBBETS ELECTED PRESIDENT

NEWARK, N. J.—Charles H. Ebbets, Jr., son of the president of the Brooklyn National league club, has been elected president of the Newark club, 1913 champions of the International league.

Ebbets succeeds George L. Solomon.

## ST. PAUL BUYS PITCHER WORKS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pitcher Ralph Works, who came to the Indianapolis club last season from the Cincinnati club, was sold Tuesday to St. Paul.

## FINE SCHEDULE IS ARRANGED FOR HARVARD TEAM

Baseball Nine Called Upon to Play Thirty-One Contests With Possibility of One More

That the Harvard varsity baseball team has one of the best schedules for next year that has yet been prepared for a Crimson nine is today the opinion of those who have studied the one made up for 1914 and approved by the Harvard authorities Tuesday night.

The schedule calls for 31 games, with a possibility of one more in case of a tie with Yale.

Three dates are still pending and will be filled after further negotiations with teams that are now under consideration. Two of these dates are April 7 and 9. Usually the season has been opened with a game with the Boston Americans at Fenway park, and this arrangement will presumably be followed again if the teams can arrange a date.

There is another unsettled date in the vacation schedule, to be filled by some southern team. Seven games are scheduled, one for each day of the vacation trip. The open date is the Monday starting the vacation week.

This year's schedule is two games longer than that of last year. There are several changes, the ones that were not on the schedule last year being, Massachusetts Agricultural College, University of Virginia and Fordham. Two games each will be played with Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Brown, Holy Cross and Yale.

The full list of dates follows, with games being played at home unless otherwise stated:

April 7, pending: 9, pending: 11, Massachusetts Agricultural College; 14, Bowdoin; 16, Maine; 18, West Point at West Point; 20, pending: 21, Catholic University; 23, Washington; 23, Annapolis; 24, Indianapolis; 25, Georgetown at Georgetown; 25, Columbia at New York; 28, Bates; 30, Virginia.

May 2, Syracuse; 3, Lafayette; 7, Colby; 9, Cornell; 10, Princeton; 11, Dartmouth; 12, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 20, Holy Cross at Worcester; 23, Princeton; 27, Dartmouth; 30, Brown at Providence.

June 1, Cornell; 2, Princeton; 10, New Haven; 17, Yale; 20, Yale at New York in

case of tie.

## RIFLE TEAM FOR MAINE UNDER WAY

ORONO, Me.—Active preparations for the picking of a rifle team to represent the University of Maine in the national championship matches of the year are now in progress. The individual competition matches began Nov. 24 and will continue for three weeks. From the results of these matches company teams of five men each will be picked as well as a trial varsity team of 10 men. At any time any man may challenge a member of the varsity team to a match, and if victorious may take his place on the team.

Lieutenant Glass, in charge of military tactics at the university, has offered a trophy to the man who has the highest average at the end of the year. Last year the university was represented in the national matches for the first time, and this season a special effort is to be made for a high standing.

## WILLIAMS PLANS INSTRUCTOR FOR ATHLETIC TEAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Williams College students are today much interested in the plan which is under way at that college to have the supervision of all of the athletic teams put under one instructor. Although the matter is still in a preliminary state and there is no certainty regarding it, there was a general discussion of it among the students Tuesday night, when it first became known.

The athletic council, which has charge of all matters pertaining to athletics, has not yet considered the proposition, which probably will come before it at the next meeting. It is the plan to establish a position of athletic instructor, whose duties will be to give instruction to all of the athletic teams, and who would take the place of the various coaches that are engaged each year for this work.

F. J. Daly, the Yale football captain of 1910, who coached the football team this year, is mentioned for the place. He has proved to be one of the most popular coaches ever at the college. He was in Williamstown Tuesday, but if his business was in connection with the proposed plan it was not made known.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## THOREAU'S RESCUED VERSES

F. B. SANBORN has told how he found, in Thoreau's bound copy of the Dial, a sheet of verses by Thoreau which it was judged had been copied from the latter's note books. Thoreau was habitually careless about publishing his poetry. Not until many years after it was written was "Sic Vita," supposed to be his earliest verse, published in the Dial. In more romantic manner was it first submitted to other eyes than his own, being wrapped about a bunch of violets secured by a straw and thrown in at a lady's window. Those poems that were incorporated as part of the text of his essays found print; in the case of others it was left chiefly to the kind offices of friends to rescue them from oblivion.

On this loose sheet were several poems, among them "Inspiration" and "Prayer." The former contains but four lines, but is Thoreau-esque in style and explanation of the view he held of his own utterances.

"If thou wilt but stand by my ear  
When through the field thy anthem's rung,  
When that is done, I will not fear  
But the same power will abet my tongue."

The poem "Prayer" formed part of an essay by Emerson, which led to an impression that Thoreau had written the essay also. This is the poem:

"Great God, I ask Thee for no meaner self  
Than that I may not disappoint myself;  
That in my conduct I may soar as high  
As I can now discern with this clear eye;

That my weak hand may equal my firm faith,  
And my life practise more than my tongue saith;  
That my low conduct may not show,  
Nor my relenting lines.  
That I Thy purpose did not know,  
Or overrated Thy designs."

## City Organists

The post of city organist as it exists in Atlanta, Ga., is an interesting descendant of the time when the great musicians were organists to some king or prince and subsisted largely by this lofty patronage. To be municipal organist means in Atlanta that you play at the

municipal concerts in the city auditorium in free concerts for the people. A Chicago man has lately been called to this post in Atlanta. Pittsburgh also gives organ concerts, but they do not seem quite so municipal in character for they are given in Carnegie music hall like any other concert, though the city provides an official organist. The interest in organ recitals is advancing in Boston, in Portland, Me., and in some western cities. In many cases the effort is to make the program sufficiently popular to draw audiences, even while music of the great composers is interspersed. In Boston an auditorium can be filled for an organ concert with a strictly classical program, as the music of good composers is called whether it is of yesterday or a hundred years ago.

## Early Champions of Education for Women

Writing to her husband during his Paris sojourn Abigail Adams said: "I can hear of the brilliant accomplishments of any of my sex with pleasure and rejoice in the liberality of sentiment which acknowledges them. At the same time I regret the trifling, narrow, contracted education of the females of my own country. I have entertained a superior opinion of the accomplishments of the French ladies ever since I read the letters of Dr. Shebbeare, who professes that he would rather take the opinion of an accomplished lady in polite writing than the first wits of Italy... But in this country you need not be told how much female education is neglected nor how fashionable it has been to ridicule female learning; though I acknowledge it my happiness to be connected with a person of a more generous mind and liberal sentiments. I cannot forbear transcribing a few generous sentiments which I lately met with upon this subject.

"If women," says the writer, "are to be esteemed our enemies, methinks it is an ignoble cowardice thus to disarm them, and not to allow them the same weapons we use ourselves; but if they deserve the title of our friends, 'tis an inhuman tyranny to deprive them of the privileges of ingenuous education... Nor need we fear lest we lose our empire over them by thus improving their native abilities; since where there is most learning, sense and knowledge, there is always observed to be the most modesty and rectitude of manners."

gage belonging to the Emperor and his suite is stored in the officials' cars, where the Kaiser's two dachshunds Waldl and Hexl also have their quarters. The Kaiser's saloon is eight meters long and nearly half as broad. It is panelled with the wood of a very old cedar from Mt. Lebanon, which the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey presented to the Kaiser. The floor of the saloon is of black wood taken from the piles of a gigantic wooden bridge, built across the Rhine by Julius Caesar in the year 55 B. C. The ceiling is decorated with a design representing the six great German rivers.

## Land Shifts Up and Down

According to the state forester of Washington, there is a piece of land in that state, three by five miles, situated a few miles back from Stevenson, on the Columbia river in Skamania county, that absolutely refuses to remain stationary. Part of this land is the property of the state. One man living within five miles of Stevenson planted his garden in a fertile little area, just below the house. A year later he planted in the same spot which nature meanwhile had elevated to a position considerably above the house. It is believed there may be a subterranean lake over which the ever-shifting area lies. The sinking earth would exert pressure enough to cause the surface disturbances. As the shifting surface is comparatively level the phenomena cannot be explained on the basis of slides. —Newark (N. J.) News.

## FULNESS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CALM and judicial study of material methods of healing from the earliest times down to today can leave but one impression—that they have always been unsatisfactory. Yet one can but admire the extraordinary devotion and the patient research shown by all who during the ages have sought to mitigate or prevent physical suffering and postpone, if not overcome, death. The world smiles today at many of the curative systems of our forefathers, yet it welcomes efforts that

are still based upon the belief that disease is inherent in matter—a belief that entirely overlooks the real cause. The one burst of sunshine in all the story of attempts to heal is the demonstration of spiritual law by Christ Jesus. For a short period there was witnessed a glorious manifestation of the power and willingness of God to come to the help of mankind and if we were not cognizant of the waywardness and obtuseness of mortal thought we might be surprised that this clear revelation of Truth was so soon obscured by a return to material beliefs and practise. But we may rejoice that God never forgets His children, and that, as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science says in the text-book: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Divinity is always ready. Semper paratus" is Truth's motto" (p. 458). Truth is unchangeable, always the same, because God is Truth and it is one's privilege in these days to know, with a clearer knowledge than ever before, that it is only the operation of Truth that can bring mental and bodily harmony in its fullness to suffering mortals.

Objection is often raised to Christian Science because of the boldness of its healing claims. These, it is alleged, are too audacious, if not too good, to be true. When once it is understood upon what basis this Science operates it is seen that in every possible respect it differs from, and cannot in any way be compared with, any other system. For it is simply the impersonal manifestation of Truth. It has thousands of men and women in the condition described by Jesus in the words "whom Satan [evil] hath bound," and it releases them in the only effectual way, that is, by divine power. It is in striking contrast to all other systems in this one important respect—it recognizes that the origin of all disease is mental, and therefore that drugs, having no inherent power or

intelligence, cannot by their very na-

ture heal. More than this, Mrs. Eddy maintains, in accordance with her logical way of proving the Scriptural foundation of Christian healing, that drugs are directly harmful because they deter men from relying upon God, and turn their thoughts away from the spiritual to the material. If it were possible to conceive that God's children could not look to Him with confidence when they are sick and be assured that as divine Mind, omnipotent and omnipresent, He will come to their help, then there would be a grievous mistake somewhere. But there has been no mistake. In every country on the globe today there are witnesses who can testify to the healing power of divine Love. They have cast aside forever all the old so-called remedies and have found that Truth overcomes and destroys error.

Experience shows that most people are impelled to resort to Christ healing by failure in other directions, and after having undergone much suffering. Their one regret is that they did not trust in God in the first instance. Why they did not was that they were blinded either by ignorance, by prejudice, by traditional beliefs, or by environment. Yet when they are healed all these obstacles disappear. Truth has done its work; it has dispelled error by showing the nothingness of error. If sickness were real, if it were the destructive product of good, then it would be part of the divine economy. But few contend that this is so; rather is it admitted, even by those who have not accepted spiritual healing in all its fullness as demonstrated by Jesus and revived in Christian Science, that it should be possible to heal disease and restore the sick to health. Otherwise medical systems would be attempting the impossible. The impassable gulf between materia medica and healing by spiritual law, divine Principle, is that the one, dealing only with matter and its ef-

fects, maintains the sufferer in his condition of mental blindness, while the other arouses him to his real and true condition; it does not leave him where it found him. "To the Christian Science healer, sickness is a dream from which the patient needs to be awakened." "Tumors, ulcers, tubercles, inflammation, pain, deformed joints, are waking dream-shadows, dark images of mortal thought, which flee before the light of Truth" (Science and Health, pp. 417, 418). In this way Christian Science entirely dispenses of the prevalent idea that disease is physical and therefore it does not attempt to cure by resorting to matter in any form. It is spiritual in essence and in operation, and recognizes no power other than the creator of all good—the Life of man.

sometimes heard that Christian Science lays too much stress upon physical healing. The very sense of gratitude when one is rescued from the bondage of suffering arouses a desire to recognize the source and bestower of this great blessing. That in turn leads to the acceptance of a true concept of God and of His gracious dealings with His children. So there comes a desire to live the Christ life, that is, a life of practical devotion to all that is good for one's self and for one's neighbor.

## Night Scenery of American Cities

## I Pray That God Protect Thee

I pray that God protect thee  
From all that might deface;  
I pray that God direct thee  
In every doubtful place.

In this thy day of waking,  
When life is clear and bright,  
To see the new light breaking  
May thine own eye be light.

May purest hopes attend thee,  
And peace that is a pray'r;  
May Love itself defend thee  
From perils unaware.

Unskilled to keep discerning,  
Yet in thine innocence  
May love be thy best learning,  
And love thy sure defense.

—Arthur L. Salmon in the Churchman.

## Science

And

## Health

With  
Key to  
the  
Scriptures

The Text Book of  
Christian Science byMARY  
BAKER  
EDDY

A complete list of  
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## SANTA FE TRAIL THROUGH KANSAS CITY



(Photograph by Verne O. Williams, Kansas City, Mo.)

THE Santa Fe trail was the path over which commerce between the United States and Mexico began. Soon after the revolution of Iturbide in 1821, Mexican independence began to be a realized fact. The city of Santa Fe on the north of the country was the center of trade with the states and territories to the north. Santa Fe is the second

oldest city now in the United States, having been founded in 1580, only St. Augustine, Fla., having preceded it. In 1848 this portion of Mexico was ceded to the United States and has only lately become the state of New Mexico. The trail running from Kansas City to Santa Fe takes quite a straight course

southwest. Many places in Missouri were also connected with the trail over which merchandise was packed on horses and burros or donkeys, as well as in the white-covered caravan wagons or prairie schooners. This view in Penn Valley park at Kansas City, Mo., shows one of the stones that have been set to mark the old Santa Fe trail.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Boys and Girls Make Dolls

Nearly all children nowadays are taught to do something with their hands, even in school. Boys have lessons in handling carpenters' tools and girls in dressmaking. The children in the Philippine schools are learning something which they must think great fun. This is to make dolls and dress them. When they learn to do this well enough it is thought that dolls from the Philippines will be sent to shops all over the world, and we shall see them in the American cities with all the rest of the toys. The Philippine dolls are nicely made of clean rags covered with cloth. The head is made of paper pulp, the same material

that is used for making paper pails, and many other things. It is shaped into a face and head, with hair dressed like

Philippine girls and women. The face is nicely painted by hand. This part of the work is done by the boys. The girls make the clothes and try to find new and pretty ways to dress each doll.

## Today's Puzzle

First take nothing; start with that. To this add five—and that is flat. Take one, no other woman or man, And add five hundred if you can. And then you find a wonderful poet Who lived in Rome. Now do you know it?

"We give a packet of flower seeds with every plant."

His competitor across the street promptly sought to meet the competition by placing in his window the following announcement:

"We give the earth with every plant."

—Everybody's Magazine.

## ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Hit, sea (C), h, your, wag, on, to, as, tar.

Bitch your wagon to a star.

## Mexico Cartoonists

The power of editorial writers in political situations is great, but the power of the political cartoonist is said to be even greater. With a few strokes of the pen the master of this graphic art can set a whole situation before the eye. Reports say that the cartoonists of Mexico are having enormous influence on the side of the Huerta government in the present stirring times.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, December 3, 1913

### United States Executive's Address to Congress

and Legislature grapple with its special problems. But he finds it opportune to mention or to make recommendations concerning only a few of these.

The pressing and immediate domestic duties of the hour, as the President sees them, are enactment of a banking and currency law with special provision for facilitating the credits needed by farmers; the grant of full territorial rights to Alaska and governmental construction and control of railways and terminals and conservation of territorial wealth for social ends; the definition and enforcement of a national conservation policy which will use natural resources and yet protect community interests rather than private individuals' rights; and such other conservation measures in connection with miners, railroad employees and seamen's conditions of labor as will hasten social justice and put an end to waste.

The address shows that no doctrinaire theory of state rights or loyalty to a Jeffersonian theory of "least government, best government" should, in the President's opinion, restrain the Democratic majority from putting an end to inequities that exist in the social order. So far as these arise from monopolies in trade or transportation, and grow out of business that has taken on monopoly forms, the President urges remedial action supplementing but not repealing the Sherman act. Its principle holds good; only its applications need clearer definition by Congress. On this matter a later word to Congress will disclose the executive's specific plan.

The most striking innovation of the address undoubtedly is in that part urging popular nomination of presidential candidates and consequent abolition of national party conventions as at present constituted. Retained, conventions should, in the President's opinion, be restricted to recording the results of the primaries and formulating platforms, the latter moreover to have the constructive sanction of the successful nominees for office in pending elections.

Turning to foreign affairs, the President finds no clouds in the sky save just above the Mexican horizon line. He urges ratification of arbitration treaties awaiting renewal; and he points with pride to the success of the Bryan plan for conciliatory diplomacy and arbitration prior to declaration of war, to which scheme thirty-one nations already have given their assent in principle. As for Mexico and General Huerta, the issue is kept above personalities. "Pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the United States," a champion of constitutional government. Not only for Mexico's sake but also for lands south of it, despotism and tyranny must end, and a way must be found to entrust the title to govern to such of Mexico's leaders as prefer liberty of the people to personal ambition. The President asks for no congressional action endorsing his position. He assumes assent to his idealism, and is confident of the speedy downfall of Sr. Huerta.

If this address were technically verbose and weighted down with all the "ponderosity of particularity" that is inevitable when an executive tries to include abstracts of all departmental reports in his message to Congress and to record his personal opinion about all problems of government, it could hardly expect to get the interest of the public, but because it is concise, candid, and conciliatory it will, no doubt, have a wide reading.

### Free Trade in Food for Canada

THE new United States tariff law, so far as it affects foodstuffs, is doing precisely for Canada what the advocates of reciprocity predicted would result from a lowering or a wiping out of the duties on this side in the absence of a reciprocal arrangement. The markets of the United States are now open freely to a long list of Canadian food products, and with what result? Simply that of creating a scarcity and consequent high prices across the border. The importations have not perceptibly lowered prices on this side; they are absorbed by, lost in, the American market. American farmers objected to reciprocity because, as they claimed, the pouring into this country of Canadian farm products would lower prices. The pouring in of these products under the Underwood tariff law has not lowered prices in the United States; it has increased prices in Canada.

Canadians, as we have had occasion to chronicle in these columns before, are somewhat alarmed over the situation. The theory of the friends of reciprocity was that under its operation they would have had an opportunity of importing foodstuffs at their pleasure from this side. This would have maintained a pretty even balance, and it would have been steady to prices. The United States would only have drawn on Canada to meet shortages here and there; Canada would have been able to draw on the United States to cover its shortages. Reciprocity, in other words, would have meant reciprocity. The relations of the two countries as regards the exchange of commodities would have been precisely what it is between provinces of the Dominion and between states of the Union.

A reciprocal agreement is now impossible, since the United States already gives Canada practically all it could have given under the Taft-Harding arrangement. In other words Canada has obtained the United States side of the bargain and, like all one-sided affairs, it is not working satisfactorily. For weeks the agitation for free trade in foodstuffs with the United States has been growing in Canada. The other night a great meeting was held in the conservative city of Hamilton in favor of the removal of the duty upon foodstuffs from this country. The cost of living in Canada is rising steadily. This counts for more than the eloquence of representatives of the government or opposition, because it is a fact that enters into the experience of the people. Now as heretofore, the

tariff question—the commercial relationship of their country with the United States—is something Canadians must settle for themselves. It is only necessary to say here that the tariff question has become the paramount issue in Canada and that the next political campaign in that country will in all probability be fought out on the question of freedom of trade with the United States.

A MILLINER of Columbus, O., stands accused of violating the Ohio statute which limits the hours a woman may be employed in any factory, workshop, telephone or telegraph office, millinery shop or dressmaking establishment, to ten a day and fifty-four a week. One of her employees is alleged to have worked fifty-five hours, but she does not propose to submit to the law until the supreme court of the United States shall have passed upon its constitutionality. Her position, as represented by her counsel, is that the law is arbitrary, unreasonable and capricious limitation on the right of private contract and that it is an attempt at an arbitrary, unreasonable and capricious classification by which it seeks to bring persons engaged in certain specific occupations within its provisions while it leaves large numbers of others engaged in similar occupations free from the operation of the act. The decision in this case will, it is expected, have a far-reaching effect.

But it will seem strange to many that the test should be made by a milliner, since milliners and dressmakers from time immemorial have been driven, not by the capriciousness of the law, but rather by the capriciousness of their customers, to hours of overtime. Every boy who has ever done errands for the family—and what boy hasn't?—has had firmly imbedded in his experience at one time or another the fact that milliners and dressmakers are compelled to work long hours. Especially toward the end of the week. More especially on Friday and Saturday night, for there is always the gown or the hat that was ordered at the very last possible moment and that must be delivered in time to be worn on Sunday morning.

It is entirely possible that conditions in Columbus, O., are exactly what they are in this respect all the world over, and that the milliner in question, with conscientious regard for the welfare and comfort of her customers, would be willing herself to work not only fifty-five hours but 110 hours a week rather than that anybody should be disappointed on Sunday morning. But when a beneficent statute such as that provided by the Ohio Legislature comes to break down a bad old custom, it will appear to those who have given any thought to the exactations of the millinery business that she ought to be grateful. Whether she is or not, the fact remains that the law has not undertaken to meddle with matters of this kind until the provocation has been very great. It may not have gone about the reform in the most tactful way, perhaps, but the statute ought to be upheld as one that means well. If broadening will make it more acceptable, then it should by all means be broadened; it should not be declared invalid simply because it is not sweeping enough.

### Indians Need No Special Colleges

INTIMATIONS begin to find their way to centers of publicity that the progressive and well educated Indians of the United States long to have a university specially provided for the higher education of their race. The schools, publicly and privately supported, which now give good primary and secondary education to picked youth gathered from the reservations, are not deemed sufficient for the rising generation, which as it grows wealthier, less nomadic, more civic spirited and independent, wishes the higher education that has been given to the Afro-American by private philanthropy in colleges created and endowed for his special benefit.

If the trend within and beyond the Indian group were for segregation from the white man and continuance of an isolated and distinctively racial life, there would be a good deal to be said for such an Indian university. But such is not the trend, if we understand the situation. A distinct increase of racial consciousness and pride there undoubtedly is. It is registering itself in ways that make it certain hereafter that both public officials in Washington and the large United States public are not to act on policies affecting the Indian without the Indian putting his case before the people for their adjudication. But the Caucasian American is not discriminating against the Indian politically or socially as he is against persons with African or Asiatic ancestors. He treats the red man more as his peer in athletics, in trade, in citizenship and in domestic relations. Consequently, were the Indian to continue to knock at the doors of colleges and universities where whites predominate, he would continue, we feel sure, to receive a welcome; and he would get a discipline fitting him better for whatever share he may come to have in the composite national life than if he had an academic career in an institution of the segregated type.

WHEN the National Civic Federation assembles for its fourteenth annual meeting in New York city next week it will have upon its program, among other things, consideration of the subject of industrial control. It is unnecessary to say to those who have given this matter even casual thought that this question in itself, involving as it does some of the greatest problems now awaiting discussion, might well have occupied all the attention of all previous meetings of the federation. The Hon. Seth Low is chairman of the department, and he appears to have gone as far as any man could safely go at this time in the matter of arranging the setting for the discussion.

Those who shall have the privilege of the platform or the floor will have an opportunity of saying what shall be the size of the industrial corporation of the future, of explaining the difference between restraint of competition and restraint of trade, or of telling how competition can be prevented from reaching the destructive point. Or they may contribute answers to such questions as: Should a manufacturer be permitted to fix retail prices? Is price-cutting a benefit to the public? Is fixing or limiting output by farmers permissible? Are agreements between organizations of working men and organizations of employers a violation of the Sherman act? If illegal, should they be made legal? Should there be an interstate trade commission with power to pass upon trade agree-

### Woman Milliner Tests the Law

ments? Should large corporations be compelled or permitted to take out a federal license, their acts to be supervised by this commission?

Many are inclined to the opinion that discussion of these and similar questions is in the main fruitless, since economic changes of real consequence are brought about by human conditions—by development of human energy and creation of human needs—over which neither debate nor legislation can exercise control. But this is only partly true. While it required centuries to change from the early individualistic to the feudalistic or paternalistic system, and other centuries to change from the feudalistic to the competitive system, it does not follow that progress was inevitably slow, but rather that the race was not prepared to progress more rapidly. We are leaving the competitive for the combination system—humanity is breaking the last ties between individualism and collectivism—but there is this difference in the situation from any that has existed in the past: mankind is conscious of the change, is alert to it, and is striving in every way possible to accelerate it and to adjust humanity to it. It may be that much discussion is wasted, that much effort shall be frittered away in the struggle to speed too rapidly progress toward better things; but it cannot be successfully contended that anything having a tendency to make society wakeful, observant, even sensitive to improving conditions, can be entirely fruitless.

IT WAS bound to happen that there would be a demand for the removal of the reservation of a narrow strip of green from the middle of a street like Huntington avenue in Boston. After the original planners have accomplished their task and been given the applause that is due the person who adds even a limited touch of nature to a landscape otherwise artificial, there sooner or later follows the street changer with his demand that valuable space shall not be uselessly occupied. Then there is need of the defense of the original plan—and the defenders are not sure to arrive in time. The demand has come and there is call for the defense.

Admittedly, the grass within the stone curbs along the street car tracks in Huntington avenue is not luxurious, has a struggle to hold its own against the people who do not realize the harm they do in walking across it, is worn away in patches. We are not so certain that it could not be made to look better, or that it has the care it deserves. At its worst it has value, and at its possible best it would plead its own cause effectively. The street is without doubt entering on the process of change from residential to business occupation. Roadway space gains in value. But it cannot yet be said that the pressure is so great as to require what little is occupied by the grass. If the reserved strip were well cared for, the plea for its removal would stand no chance.

Improvement, then, and not removal, deserves first consideration. There are bare places that need to be newly grassed. There is a lack of attention that shows itself in the irregular patchy growth. Possibly a better protection from the people who cross it carelessly is attainable. While city planning occupies the thought of people who are studious of ideals, it ought not to happen that others with a practical turn shall undo what the planners of the past considered an achievement. There may be better ways of treating the reserved space. But they do not include the levelling of the surface and the abandonment of the design. Not until there has been an attempt to make and keep this tract what it was designed to be ought there to be any yielding to the request that it be done away with.

SEVERAL explanations are offered for the refusal of Massachusetts to grant women the privilege of becoming notaries public if they so desired. It would be necessary to have a full statement from each of the 181,343 voters who cast their ballots in opposition as to the reasons that prompted them to do so, in order that the exact facts might be determined. Votes like this are never satisfactorily explained; they are, however, in these days often reversed.

THEY are telling of a man in the western part of the United States who has been an unsuccessful candidate for office eighteen different times. And they are also telling that twenty different men in Oklahoma have declined two federal positions. Thus, it will be seen, aspirations as well as tastes continue to differ.

### Federal Court Forest Decree

FRIENDS of forest conservation in New Hampshire will find satisfaction in the ruling of the judge of the United States district court that the federal government's general program for the acquisition of White mountain lands is to be supported. Being conceded by the court full authority to acquire by right of eminent domain the lands described in the government's claim, the process of extending the reserved tract in the north country will go on apace. The court justifies the procedure on the nation's undoubted right to protect the watershed of navigable streams. Content with that legal basis for action, it will seek no further support drawn from arguments based on other social needs and duties, arguments that are being found effective in winning popular support for the cause of forestry and that are influencing legislators in such action as it may be necessary for them to take from time to time.

Every judicial decree strengthening the federal power to act in this important department of the conservation movement is to be welcomed; for it strengthens the moral position of the most disinterested group of conservationists, whose recent victory at the national congress held in Washington was memorable and epoch-making.

Thus far the federal forest conservation movement in New England has been limited to New Hampshire. But there are persons, official and lay, whose horizon includes Maine as a field for action. The Mt. Katahdin district has been discussed as deserving first consideration, should the favorable sentiment ever crystallize. Certain it is that from either federal or state conservation movements some assurance should be given to this generation that its successors are to have certain inland and sea-coast regions of Maine open to them as popular resorts.

SR. HUERTA, very naturally, must be wondering just at present what sort of success the suffrage ladies are going to have in obtaining recognition from President Wilson.